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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1876. NUMBER 42.

The North Carolinian
POWER
JOB PRINTING
Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.

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DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

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Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
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Attorney—C. W. Grandy
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GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
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Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
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Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

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This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

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He invites a call from every one.

Watching.

He loitered up through the meadow,
His foot in the trailing swath;
He stooped where the keen scythe's blade had passed,
And plucked the aftermath.
And oh, love! and ah, love!
And what shall my sad heart say?
What bold prayer breathe by night, love,
It durst not breathe by day?

She sat by the open window,
Looking unto the west;
And the sun went down, and the stars came up
Beyond the gray hill's crest.
And oh, love! and ah, love!
And when will his footsteps fall?
The skies are empty and barren, love,
But God is over all!

A step on the garden walk,
A shadow under the stars,
And the moon's first gleam slides sudden through
The twilight's jealous bars.
And oh, love! and ah, love!
And open love to me!
My heart is knocking at thy door,
Ah! lift the latch and see!

Membranous Croup.

A SKETCH BY "MARK TWAIN"

"Well," said McWilliams, "to go back to where I was before I digressed to explain to you how that frightful and incurable disease, membranous croup, was ravaging the town and driving all mothers mad with terror, I called Mrs. McWilliams' attention to little Penelope, and said:

"Darling, I wouldn't let that child be chewing that pine stick if I were you."

"Precious, where's the harm in it?" said she, but at the same time preparing to take away the stick, for women cannot receive even the most palpably judicious suggestion without arguing it—that is, married women.

"Love, it is notorious that pine is the least nutritious wood that a child can eat."

My wife's hand paused, in the act of taking the stick, and returned it to her lap. She bridled perceptibly, and said:

"Hubby, you know better than that. You know you do. Doctors all say that the turpentine in pine wood is good for weak back and the kidneys."

"Ah! I was under a misapprehension. I did not know that the child's kidneys and spine were affected, and that the family physician had recommended"—

"Who said that the child's spine and kidneys were affected?"

"My love, you intimated it."

"The idea! I never intimated anything of the kind."

"Why, my dear, it hasn't been two minutes since you said"—

"Bother what I said! I don't care what I did say. There isn't any harm in the child's chewing a bit of pine stick if she wants to, and you know it perfectly well. And she shall chew it, too! So there, now!"

"Say no more, my dear. I now see the force of your reasoning, and I will go and order two or three cords of the best pine wood to-day. No child of mine shall want while I"—

"Oh, please go along to your office and let me have some peace. A body can never make the simplest remark but you must take it up and go to arguing and arguing and arguing, till you don't know what you are talking about, and you never do."

"Very well, it shall be as you say. But there is a want of logic in your last remark which"—

However, she was gone with a flourish before I could finish, and had taken the child with her. That night at dinner she confronted me with a face as white as a sheet.

"Oh, Mortimer, there's another! Little Georgie Gordon is taken."

"Membranous croup?"

"Membranous croup."

"Is there any hope for him?"

"None in the wide world. Oh, what is to become of us?"

By-and-bye our nurse brought in our Penelope to say good-night and offer the customary prayer at the mother's knee. In the midst of "Now I lay me down to sleep," she gave a slight cough. My wife fell back like one stricken with death. But the next moment she was up and running away with the activeness which terror inspires.

She commanded that the child's crib be removed from the nursery to our bedroom; and she went along to see the order executed. She took me with her, of course. We got matters arranged with speed. A cot bed was put in my wife's dressing-room for the nurse. But now Mrs. McWilliams said we were too far away from the other baby, and what if he were to have the symptoms in the night—and she blanched again, poor thing.

We then restored the crib and the nurse to the nursery, and put up a bed for ourselves in a room adjoining.

Presently, however, Mrs. McWilliams said, suppose the baby should catch it from Penelope? This thought struck a new panic to her heart, and the tribe of us couldn't get the crib out of the nursery again fast enough to satisfy my wife, though she assisted in her own person and well nigh pulled the crib to pieces in her frantic hurry.

We moved down stairs, but there was no place to stow the nurse, and Mrs. McWilliams said the nurse's experience would be an inestimable help. So we were turned, bag and baggage, to our own bedrooms once more, and felt a great gladness, like storm-buffeted birds that have found their nest again.

Mrs. McWilliams sped to the nursery to see how things were going on there. She was back in a moment with a new dread. She said:

"What can make the baby sleep so?"

I said:

"Why, my darling, baby always sleeps like a graven image."

"I know, I know; but there's something peculiar about his sleep now. He seems to breathe so regularly. Oh, this is dreadful!"

"But, my dear, he always breathes regularly."

"Oh, I know it, but there's something dreadful about it now. His nurse is too young and inexperienced. Maria shall stay there with her, and be on hand if anything happens."

"That is a good idea; but who will help you?"

"You can help me all I want. I wouldn't allow anybody to do anything but myself, anyhow, at such a time as this."

I said I would feel mean to lie abed and sleep, and leave her to watch and toil over our little patient all the weary night. But she reconciled me to it. So old Maria departed and took up her ancient quarters in the nursery.

Penelope coughed twice in her sleep.

"Oh, why don't the doctor come? Mortimer, this room is too warm. This room is certainly too warm. Turn off the register—quick!"

I shut it off, glancing at the thermometer at the same time, and wondering to myself if seventy was too warm for a sick child.

The coachman arrived from down town now with the news that our physician was ill and confined to his bed.

Mrs. McWilliams turned a dead eye upon me, and said in a dead voice: "There is Providence in it. It is foreordained. He never was sick before. Never. We have not been living as we ought to live. Mortimer, time and time again I have told you so. Now you see the result. Our child will never get well. Be thankful if you can forgive yourself. I never can forgive myself."

I said, without intent to hurt, but with heedless choice of words, that I could not see that we had been living such an abandoned life.

"Mortimer! Do you want to bring the judgment upon the baby, too?"

Then she began to cry, but suddenly exclaimed:

"The doctor must have sent medicines!"

I said:

"Certainly; they are here. I was only waiting for you to give me a chance."

"Well, do give them to me! Don't you know that every moment is precious now? But what was the use in sending medicines when he knows that the disease is incurable?"

I said that while there was life there was hope.

"Hope! Mortimer, you know no more what you are talking about than the child unborn. If you would— As I live, the directions say give one teaspoonful once an hour! Once an hour—as if we had a whole year before us to save the child in! Mortimer, please hurry. Give the poor, perishing thing a tablespoonful, and try to be quick!"

"Why, my dear, a tablespoonful might"— "Don't drive me frantic! * * * There, there, there, my precious, my own; it's nasty, bitter stuff, but it's good for Nelly—good for mother's precious darling; and it will make her well. There, there, there; put the little head on mamma's breast, and go to sleep, and pretty soon— Oh, I know she can't live till morning! Mortimer, a tablespoonful every half hour will— Oh, the child needs belladonna, too; I know she does—and aconite. Get them, Mortimer. Now do let me have my way. You know nothing about these matters."

We now went to bed, placing the crib close to my wife's pillow. All this turmoil had worn upon me, and within two minutes I was something more than half asleep. Mrs. McWilliams roused me:

"Darling, is that register turned on?"

"No."

"I thought as much. Please turn it on at once. This room is cold."

I turned it on, and presently fell asleep again. I was aroused once more.

"Dearie, would you mind moving the crib to your side of the bed? It is nearer the register."

I moved it, but had a collision with the rug and woke up the child. I dozed off once more, while my wife quieted the sufferer. But in a little while these words came murmuring remotely through the fog of my drowsiness:

"Mortimer, if we only had some goose grease. Will you ring?"

I climbed drearily out, and stepped on a cat, which responded with a protest, and would have got a convincing kick for it if a chair had not got it instead.

"Now, Mortimer, why do you want to turn up the gas and wake up the child again?"

"Because I want to see how much I am hurt, Caroline."

"Well, look at the chair, too. I have no doubt it is ruined. Poor cat, suppose you had"—

"Now I am not going to suppose anything about the cat. It never would have occurred if Maria had been allowed to remain here and attend to these duties, which are in her line and are not in mine."

"Now, Mortimer, I should think you would be ashamed to make a remark like that. It is a pity if you cannot do the few little things that I ask of you at such an awful time as this, when our child"—

"There, there; I will do anything you want. But I can't raise anybody with this bell. They're all gone to bed. Where is the goose grease?"

"On the mantelpiece in the nursery. If you will step there and speak to Maria"—

I brought the goose grease and went to sleep again. Once more I was called.

"Mortimer, I so hate to disturb you, but the room is still too cold for me to try to apply this stuff. Would you mind lighting the fire? It is all ready to touch a match to."

I dragged myself out and lit the fire, and then sat down, disconsolate.

"Mortimer, don't sit there and catch your death of cold. Come to bed."

As I was stepping in, she said:

"But wait a moment. Please give the child some more of the medicine."

Which I did. It was a medicine which made a child more or less lively; so my wife made use of its waking interval to strip it and grease it all over with the goose oil. I was soon asleep once more, but once more I had to get up.

"Mortimer, I feel a draught. I feel it distinctly. There is nothing so bad for this disease as a draught. Please move the crib in front of the fire."

I did it and collided with the rug again, which I threw into the fire. Mrs. McWilliams sprang out of bed and rescued it, and we had some words. I had another trifling interval of sleep and then got up, by request, and constructed a flaxseed poultice. This was placed upon the child's breast and left there to do its healing work.

A wood fire is not a permanent thing. I got up every twenty minutes and renewed ours, and this gave Mrs. McWilliams an opportunity to shorten the times of giving the medicines by ten minutes, which was a great satisfaction to her. Now and then, between times, I reorganized the flaxseed poultices, and applied sinapisms and other blisters where unoccupied places could be found upon the child. Well, toward morning the wood gave out, and my wife wanted me to go down cellar and get some more. I said:

"My dear, it is a laborious job, and the child must be nearly warm enough, with her extra clothing. Now, mightn't we put on another layer of poultices and"—

I did not finish because I was interrupted. I lugged up wood from below for some little time, and then turned in and fell to snoring as only a man can whose soul is worn out. Last at broad daylight I felt a grip on my shoulder that brought me to my senses suddenly. My wife was glaring down on me and gasping. As soon as she could command her tongue she said:

"It is over! All over! The child's perspiring! What shall we do."

"Mercy, how you terrify me! I don't know what we ought to do. Maybe if we scraped her and put her in the draft again"—

"Oh, idiot! There is not a moment to lose. Go for the doctor. Go yourself. Tell him he must come, dead or alive."

I dragged that poor sick man from his bed and brought him. He looked at the child and said she was not dying. This was joy unspeakable to me, but it made my wife as if he had offered a personal affront. Then he said the child's cough was only caused by some trifling irritation or other in the throat. At this I thought my wife had a mind to show him the door. Now the doctor said he would make the child cough harder and dislodge the trouble. So he gave her something that sent her into a spasm of coughing, and presently up came a little wood splinter or so.

"This child has no membranous croup," said he. "She has been chewing a bit of pine shingle or something of the kind, and got some little slivers in her throat. They won't do her any hurt."

"No," said I. "I can well believe that. Indeed, the turpentine that is in them is very good for certain sorts of diseases that are peculiar to children. My wife will tell you so."

But she did not. She turned away in disdain, and left the room; and since that time there is one episode in our life which we never refer to. Hence the tide of our days flows by in deep and untroubled serenity.

A LESSON TO A DEBTOR.

A Good Square Hit that was Well Deserved.

Says the Boston *Commercial Bulletin:* The following, with but slight variation, sufficient not to betray the identity of the parties, is the report of a recent actual interview; and the forcible truths expressed in the conclusion of the dialogue will doubtless be recognized as applicable to many similar cases of greater or lesser magnitude.

A business man in difficulties calls, with a long face, on one of his principal creditors, and says:

"Mr. Prompt, I find, owing to the pressure of the times, I shall be obliged to call a meeting of my creditors."

"Indeed," said Prompt, "then you cannot meet your liabilities."

Debtor—"I regret to say I cannot."

Prompt—"Well, let me see, how long have you been in business?"

Debtor—"About eight years."

Prompt—"How much capital did you have to start with?"

Debtor (proudly)—"I had only one thousand dollars, sir, and my knowledge of the business, in which I was salesman."

Prompt—"You were since married?"

Debtor—"Yes."

Prompt—"Wife any property?"

Debtor—"None at all; I have done everything by my own unaided exertions."

Prompt—"How much do you expect to be able to pay your creditors?"

Debtor—"Well, I think I could get out for twenty cents on a dollar."

Prompt—"How much would that leave you after you got your bankruptcy discharge?"

Debtor—"Well, if I could go right on with the old stock, I might realize a couple of thousand dollars, but the creditors couldn't do so much with it."

Prompt—"But how about your house in the suburbs? That goes in with the assets, I suppose."

Debtor—"Well, hardly. That's only worth six or seven thousand dollars, and I settled that on my wife two years ago."

Prompt—"H'm, hum! Let me see; what are your liabilities?"

Debtor—"I should say, at a rough calculation, twenty thousand dollars."

Prompt (indignantly)—"Why, confound it, sir, it is just such men as you that have been cheating and are cheating honest men either through your rascality or accursed ignorance. You haven't been solvent, according to your own confession, the whole eight years you've been in trade, I'll be bound. Here you acknowledge you started with only one thousand dollars of real capital; you have your family living eight years, saved out a $7,000 house, and after settling with your creditors will have double the capital you began with. Such men as you have no right to be in business for themselves, but should be the employees of those who have brains to guide them. I'll accept no proposition, and only wish creditors, instead of 'setting on their feet' such shams as you to compete with genuine business men, would send you back into the ranks where you belong."

Questions and Answers.

How can I made lime water? Answer.—Slake four ounces lime with a little distilled water, then add distilled water to make one gallon. Cover the vessel and set it aside for three hours. Pour off the clear liquor for use.

Is there any remedy for tender fingers? I am a printer, and my fingers get sore and the skin peels off. Answer.—Printers frequently burn paper on an iron surface, and rub the sore place with the resulting oil.

How can I prevent oil paintings from cracking? Answer.—Cracks occur in oil paintings when the colors were ground in oil containing impurity or otherwise unfit for the purpose. Linseed oil is the best, poppy oil the next; but purity is the essential quality of all vehicles for colors.

I am finishing wire work with paint mixed with varnish; it takes too long for it to dry hard. What will dry quickly and not break off easily? Answer.—Boil good linseed oil with enough litharge to make a stiff paint; add one part by weight of pigment to every ten parts of the litharge. Boil for three hours over a gentle fire.

How can I make a stain for wood to imitate mahogany? Answer.—A simple way of effecting the object is to brush the wood with aquafortis, and dry it at the fire. This is good for veined birch and beech. The latter may also be stained by putting two ounces dragon's blood into one quart rectified spirit; let the bottle stand in a warm place and shake it frequently; and when the gum is dissolved, the stain is fit for use.

Will you please inform me how I can restore edge tools, such as plane bits, chisels, etc., to their original temper, after they have gone through a fire? Answer.—Heat them to a cherry red, and quench them endwise in lukewarm clean water. Then brighten the surface with emery and reheat them slowly over a piece of heated iron until a brown color appears, then quench them in water.

Can you inform me how white wine or whisky vinegar is made? Answer.—Obtain a large cask, and about a foot above the bottom construct a false perforated bottom. Above this fill the cask with good, well burnt charcoal in coarse lumps, over which pour first a sufficient quantity of good vinegar to thoroughly moisten it. Let the whole stand for a short time, when it will be ready for the introduction of the alcoholic liquors. This should be introduced in small quantities at a time, and the apparatus kept in a moderately cool place to prevent too energetic an action. This method will give you a pure vinegar, which will suffer considerable dilution. Use a very small quantity of annatto as coloring matter.—*Scientific American.*

Why he Went Mad.

It is said that there is confined in a Paris madhouse a printer whose lunacy takes a mild though curious form. The poor fellow was once a foreman of a newspaper office, and the demands for heads of columns for advertisements, puffs, etc., has driven him crazy. He is possessed with the idea of publishing a newspaper that will present a round margin. There is some "method in his madness," for he thinks by this "Round Robin" style it would be impossible to have more heads of columns.

A BIG GAME.

An Interesting Incident of Life on the Mississippi During the War.

In the latter part of '64 I made a trip down the river. There came on board at Cairo a young paymaster who was on his way to pay a brigade of troops somewhere in the neighborhood of Vicksburg. It was very quiet on the boat, and on the first night below Cairo the paymaster spent a good deal of his time after supper walking up and down the saloon. There was also walking up and down the saloon a trim, square-shouldered man who seemed to be suffering from the same tediousness; and when they had met a few times the stranger smiled a little at the paymaster and said:

"Dull."

"Very dull," said the paymaster.

"Suppose we have a little game of draw," said the stranger.

"Good idea," said the paymaster, and they sat down and went at it.

Both of them were playing merely to pass time, at least the paymaster was, and the other man seemed to be. They had it one way and the other for an hour or two, playing about $5 for a top bet, and neither of them winning or losing much, but still getting more and more interested. Finally each seemed to get a big hand, and they began betting heavy in the most natural sort of way. The fire had been smoldering, you see, and it broke out apparently without their knowing it.

Neither of them seemed disposed to lay down, and they kept on raising and raising till they were making bets of two, three, five hundred dollars, and they got the pot up to about seven thousand. Then the stranger rested his eye on the paymaster for a moment, and made an estimate of the amount of his pluck and the probable size of his pile, and the result of his observations seemed to be a belief that he could bluff him or freeze him out, for he threw his hand down on the table, and leaned over and pulled a bowie knife out of his boot, and drove the point of it down through the cards into the table. Then he took a big wallet out of his breast pocket, and counted out twenty-one five-hundred-dollar notes. He saw the paymaster's last bet of five hundred, and then hauled a revolver off his hip, pushed the twenty other bills into the pot, and said:

"I raise you ten thousand dollars."

The paymaster looked at the gambler about two seconds. Then he beckoned to his colored boy, a bright young fellow who would have given his master the wink if he had ever happened to look in his direction, which he hadn't. But he brightened up when he heard the word, and walked straight off for the paymaster's stateroom. He disappeared a moment, and soon showed up again, backing through the door, dragging a trunk after him; and he came down the saloon rolling that trunk along on its end, just as handy as though he had smashed baggage on a through line all his life.

The paymaster took a key out of his vest pocket, threw up the lid of the trunk, and took off a sheet of sole leather that seemed to serve as a sort of binder for the bundles of bills underneath. He took two big packages out of the end and laid them upon one side of the table. Then he began taking out the other bundles and stacking them up on the table in front of him. He kept taking out and stacking up till he had built a big triangle-shaped pile, like two pairs of stairs meeting at the top and all filled in solid underneath.

Then he threw his hand down on the table and pulled a bowie knife out of his boot and spiked it down through the cards, and while the handle was still shivering he handed the two bundles into the middle of the table and said:

"I see your ten thousand dollars"—here he braced himself back against the pile and began moving it up to the table, continuing to talk all the while—"and I raise you a hundred and seventy-five thousand!" and then (he did it so quick that I couldn't see when it was done) he had a pistol off of each hip and was resting an elbow about half way up on each side of the greenback stairs, both shooters covering the gambler, and holding them very straight and steady, too.

Now, the gambler was an older man and of much more experience than the paymaster, and under any sort of ordinary circumstances he could have handled him ten to one, and he knew it, and had no thought of laying down even then, and he seemed to revolve the thing in his mind for about a quarter of a minute, and when he had settled what to do he looked up ready to act, but one glance at the paymaster made him change his mind; for he could see shining through the young man's face all the accumulated unused grit of years, and a man with half an eye could see that he meant business.

The gambler realized that fact. He pulled his knife out of the table, stuck his pistol into his pocket, and walked off down the saloon, whistling "Rosa Lee" just as soft and pleasant as though he was going for a cigar after dinner. Then the paymaster booted his knife and slung his shooters and packed his trunk, putting in along with the rest the thirteen thousand odd of the gambler's money; and he didn't play any more draw that trip.

And I am told that he was so much impressed by the revelation to himself of his own backbone and nerve that he made up his mind there was something better for him to do than wasting his time in gambling, and he hasn't handled a card since.

Turkish Honesty.

A little trait of Turkish honesty might be imitated: A gentleman wandering through the bazaars desired to buy an embroidered handkerchief of a Turkish shopkeeper. He asked the price. "Seventy-five piastres." "No," said the gentleman, aware that it is usual among all traders, whatever their creed, to ask at first more than the value; "that is too much; I will give you seventy;" and as the dealer seemed to assent he counted out the money. But great was his surprise when the heavy bearded Osmanl, gravely pushed back to him twenty piastres, observing: "This is more than the just price. It is always the custom here to bargain over a thing down to its fair value, and as fifty piastres is my fair price, these twenty belong to you."

That Chain Pump.

A left handed man in Burlington rushed out to a chain pump to get a bucket of water. He made some ill-natured remark about men making pumps wrong side to, and commenced to grind. He turned and turned, and ground and ground, and stopped and rested, and talked softly to himself, and ground again, and kicked the pump, and took off the lid and looked down into the cistern, and put on the lid and sat down to think, and got up and turned the crank and sweat, and kicked the pump again, and there hung the bucket. And there came a woman to the back door, and a voice fell like a falling star: "Turn that crank the other way, you stupid thing, or you won't get any water to-night."

During the reign of the present czar Russia has gained 35,347 square miles of territory and 22,546,000 souls in population, and reduced the national debt by 50,000,000 roubles.

MARCH, 1776.

An Eventful Month—The Beginning of the History of the United States.

The moon that rose full upon the night of March 4, 1776, saw the figure of destiny, wan with patriot vigils, stride up from the Cambridge meadows, mount to the crest of Dorchester heights, and from that holy spot stretch a strong hand of deliverance to the imprisoned town that slept below. It was the eve of the anniversary of the "Boston massacre," and the auspicious moment chosen to accomplish the final independence of the New England colonies. Rise, sharply defined from thy sisters of an all-glorious part, O night that first limned to the eye of prophecy the shadow of the Washington that was to be, and draw again before these reverent times thy memorable panorama! Behold in the town of Boston, a British army at nightfall given up, with scornful indifference to the power of the Yankee militia, to passing revels, desecrating the Old South church, perhaps, with a play, or the Province House with a masquerade; behold, in the harbor, Admiral Shuldham's fleet, riding drowsily at anchor; save for the sharp play of the batteries, replying with thoughtless voice to the American cannon at Cobble Hill, Lechmere's Point and Roxbury, Lord Howe's slumbers would be this night unbroken, for neither to soldier nor citizen is there consciousness of other danger than of a roof or two riddled in the thick of the firing. But look across the neck yonder, where the heavy frost lends a friendly mist to vail a shadowy something that produces no sound, yet seems possessed of motion!

Draw nearer, and you shall see first some eight hundred ragged Continentals marching to preoccupy the two extremities of Dorchester Heights; behind them, a force of twelve hundred more, equally quick with the spade or the rifle; last of all, a train of carts, drawn by oxen and laden with bundles of hay and other light material, such as make a fair cover for a redoubt. The sharp temper of the atmosphere lends exhilaration to the men, while the wind which blows from the west carries off from the town all sounds of footsteps, the rumbling of carts and the goading of the plodding cattle. We see the purpose of this hurried march when the line deflects along the brow of the hill and General Thomas orders his men to throw up the redoubts. The scene is only martial in its consequences. Here the sentry walks his rounds to note the first sign of British wakefulness; there the walls of chandeliers, fascines and screwed hay rises steadily higher; to and fro the carts roll, and the barrels which they bring are filled with earth and stone, to be hurled on any assaulting party that may dare the slope; an adjacent orchard supplies trees for the construction of a strong abattis at the foot of the ridge; toward three o'clock a relief force arrives to complete the fortifications. The whole night is filled with the presence of Washington, and the dawn reveals him to the wondering villagers in the surrounding hamlets and the incredulous army in the town beneath, the predestined deliverer of his people. The histories detail the rest; how the British general, in the face of tempestuous weather and the memories of Bunker Hill, finally had not the heart to attempt the dislodgment of the Americans; how the latter, steadily advancing their lines, and only prevented from engaging the enemy in battle by the lack of ammunition, finally so completely invested the town that the British were forced to beat a precipitate retreat.

On the morning of the seventeenth they hastily embarked, and after a week's loitering in Nantasket road to take on water and repair their battered transports, set sail for Halifax, leaving behind them among other supplies two hundred and fifty pieces of cannon and seven times as much powder as their conquerors had altogether. Could the news of this humiliation have been flashed, as now, by cable to the Parliament, the madness and overweening confidence of the ministry in its power to humble the American rebels might have had effectual estoppel. But that was not to be, and when, on the twentieth, Washington entered Boston at the head of the New England soldiery, "approved by Heaven," as the resolutions of the Legislature voted nine days later, "revered by all good men, and dreaded by tyrants," the English king had finally hardened his heart against the colonies, and was already boasting of the speedy subjugation that was sure to be accomplished by his twenty thousand Hessian hirelings; and when, the following May, the news did reach England, the eloquent protests of the Duke of Manchester and the Marquis of Rockingham were powerless to stay his folly. History has no parallel for this achievement, so potent and enduring was its effect upon the fortunes of the colonies; so incommensurable with its cost in life and property, for the death-roll of the whole campaign is honored with but twenty names, and scarcely a building of any importance in Boston was destroyed in the siege. Released from the surveillance of an armed enemy, the New England colonies quietly but diligently set about establishing on a sure footing their necessary State and local governments, perfecting their coast defenses, accumulating the sinews of war, and during the months of immediate peace that ensued thoroughly preparing themselves for the state of independence to which all events combined to speed them. As for Washington, they deemed no honor too imposing for his merits, nor any confidence too weighty to be imposed within him, and in the darker hours, which latter even the great commander could not escape, the faith of New England remained to him inviolate.

Turning to the proceedings of the Congress for the month, we find them pervaded by an increasing sentiment of open and concerted resistance to the rule of the mother country; the leaven of such souls as the Adamses, Wythe, Henry and Lee had begun to work the inevitable inspiration of the whole Assembly. In the first days of March the colonies, to insure their more efficient defense, were constituted two military departments, the Potomac forming the division line, and six additional brigadier generals were commissioned. It was a matter of much greater difficulty to supply the means for meeting the expenses of the defense, and after the issue of four millions in bills, in addition to six millions already afloat, there still remained a grevious deficiency in the budget. Two committees, one of which included such notable financiers as Duane and Robert Morris, were successively appointed to raise the necessary supplies, and successively failed to accomplish their purpose, and, losing hope, a commissioner—one Silas Deane, who seems to have been wanting in those qualities most essential to his mission, was dispatched to France with authority to negotiate for the equipments of twenty-five thousand men, a hundred field pieces and ammunition in proportion, his instructions from the committee assigning as the reason of the selection of that country for the first application for assistance the fact that in the event of a total separation from Great Britain, France would be the power whose friendship it would be fittest to obtain and cultivate.

At the same time Congress had decided to send commissioners to Canada to foster a state of feeling similar to that pervading the colonies and especially to encourage the formation of a local government. John Adams mentions the commission in a letter to his wife, about this date, and dwells particularly on the important results anticipated from the good offices of the Rev. Carroll, the brother of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md., who was to remove from the minds of the Canadian Catholics the fear of an anathema against American rebels; and, curiously enough, after speaking in the highest terms of the patriotism of the Carrolls, warns Mrs. Abigail to bear in mind the prejudices of the Puritans, and not to breathe it in New England. One clause in the official instructions issued by the Congress to the commissioners is significant as amounting almost to an actual declaration of independence, and it was not adopted without a vigorous debate. It was this: "You are to declare that it is our inclination that the people of Canada may set up such a form of government as will be most likely in their judgment to produce their happiness." But the commission proved a failure.

The news that Parliament had prohibited trade of every kind with the colonies and declared their ships and cargoes liable to confiscation, reached the Congress in the early part of the month, and on the sixteenth that body, sitting in committee of the whole, deliberated upon a remedy. Franklin was for extreme measures, and urged a declaration of war, while the most conservative delegates thought it wiser to take no action whatever. The discussion took a wide range and lasted two days, but on the eighteenth, against the votes of Pennsylvania and Maryland, resolutions were adopted authorizing privateers to cruise against the commerce of Great Britain, exclusive of Ireland and the West Indies. A still sharper debate sprang up on the twenty second on the preamble, to which Wythe moved an amendment, definitely accusing the king himself as the cause of their oppression, in that he had "rejected their petitions with scorn and contempt." It was but a step from this declaration to that which formally severed the allegiance of the colonies forever, and its importance was at once recognized. Lee seconded the amendment, but the opposition was so strong that it went over for the day. On the twenty-third, however, it was triumphantly carried, to be followed the next month by what historians tell us was the first real act of independence, the abolition of the British custom house and the opening of our ports to the commerce of the world.

So important was the month. In it King George abandoned finally the thought of reconciliation, Washington won his first great victory, the Congress first definitely asserted the principle of colonial liberty, and France began to consider the wisdom of an American alliance. The child still clung to the name of mother, but the leading strings had been snapped forever.—*Philadelphia Times.*

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.

Reduction of $3,272,733 in February—Contraction in Bank Circulation in Eight Months About Sixteen Millions.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* says:

The February debt statement shows a decrease in the public debt for the month of $3,272,733, and for eight months of $13,728,420. For the same eight months of last year the reduction was $5,772,252, or less than one-half of the amount of reduction during the eight months ending March 1st. The reduction for the last eight months was within seven hundred thousand dollars of the aggregate reduction for the last fiscal year. The statement that this amount of reduction has been made does not mean, of course, that the public indebtedness equal to that sum has been actually paid off and redeemed. It means that the Treasury has accumulated money enough to pay off that amount in the last eight months; in other words, the balance sheet shows that the government is nearly fourteen millions of dollars better off than eight months ago. The coin balance now in the treasury, after deducting $32,915,000 outstanding coin certificates, is $37,120,773; deducting from that the $14,000,000 in silver coin and bullion reported by the secretary, leaves $23,000,000 as the balance in gold coin. The coin balance now is about the same as last month, but if the excess in the reduction of the debt over January be added to this balance our financial condition is shown to be better by over one and one-half million dollars, than on Feb. 1. The currency balance is now over nine and one-half million dollars, a falling off from last month of nearly two and one-half millions. During the month there was a decrease of legal tenders to the amount of $329,748, and in fractional currency, $744,250. In the same time there were deposited by national banks to secure circulation bonds valued at $1,090,200, while the bonds withdrawn for circulation surrendered were $5,754,512, showing a contraction in national bank currency for the month of nearly four million dollars. The contraction in national bank circulation for the past eight months has been $17,624,115. In the same period the increase in greenbacks and fractional currency has been over one-quarter million dollars, leaving the net contraction in the circulating medium for the eight months about $16,000,000. The customs receipts for February were $12,937,835, and the internal revenue receipts, $8,253,238

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SALEMON JOHN. : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., Apr. 5, 1876.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

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Communications relative to any of the interests o the South, and particularly information relative to th direct solicited.

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WHO SHALL BE PRESIDENT?

It is now not quite three months before the assembling of the National Republican Convention. It is time that the people should begin to think gravely about the man who shall head our ticket, and who will, in all probability, occupy the Presidential Chair for at least four years from the 4th of March, 1876. The NORTH CAROLINIAN, at present, expresses no choice among the candidates, but it takes occasion to express the importance of a wise selection and to utter its convictions regarding the prominent —we may say the indispensible—qualifications which such candidate should possess. Towering above every other consideration should be the one of unquestioned, undoubted fealty to the Union, and to the Constitution as amended and ratified by the States. The times are unpropitious for experiments. The country must not be again sold out by "Andy Johnson." The experience of the last three months must have taught it that, unless great care and unmistakable firmness shall be exercised, there is danger that the questions which we thought settled by the war will come up again to disturb and divide us. Already the scandulous doctrines of secession are preached again in the House of Representatives, and one of the principal advocates of these sentiments is dubbed a leader of Democracy by the principal Democratic newspaper in the United States. Already, too, the files of the House are big with propositions to pay for property taken or destroyed during the march of the Union armies, and bills of this character fill the pockets of nearly every Confederate Congressman. The Republican candidate should be a man with a record upon these schemes. The country must not guess it must *know* that he will stand like a protecting wall of granite between them and these pilferers. The chances of political warfare may, by some untoward accident, throw both houses of Congress into the hands of the Confederate party during some part of the next Presidential term. A man must be at the helm whom the people can trust, and who will interpose his arm to shield them in such emergency. So also in regard to the advancement of the insidious doctrine of State rights. The country can afford to have no man in the Presidential chair who is tainted in the least by doubts as to the supremacy of the nation; who is undecided as to the question of so-called State sovereignty. If we have, indeed, fought through a bloody war of four years, leaving this question still undecided, let the ballot-box which remains to us express the resolution which the nation, as a whole, feels upon the subject. Another most important matter: There is a plain, palpable determination on the part of the Southern people to defy and trample upon the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and to substantially deprive the colored people of the rights which the country has conferred upon them. For the Republican party to recede from its life-long position upon this question would be a crowning act of injustice and infamy. It must not do it. The people should see to it that no step be taken backward. If the memory of LINCOLN, CHASE, SUMNER, WILSON and other great anti-slavery statesmen is worth anything to them, they will not permit the party to falter upon this subject. The candidate of the Republicans must be a man of convictions, who can be trusted; who has shown his faith by his works; who will not betray the interests confided to him, nor insult the sentiment which placed ABRAHAM LINCOLN in the executive chair and twice elected U. S. GRANT to the Presidency. The CAROLINIAN clamors for no harsh measures. It simply asks that the Constitution as it now stands be obeyed, not only in letter but in spirit. In this lies the only safety, and we insist that he who shall have the direction of affairs for the next Presidential term, and in whose hands will be the power of enforcing the laws, shall be a man who will dare to be just to the humblest as well as the highest and who will see to it that the solemn pledges of this nation are redeemed.

We enter the Centennial year with universal liberty written upon our Constitution. Let there be no receding. Let not this year of jubilee mark the beginning of a new season of persecution and wrong-doing to an unfortunate race. The work begun should rather be perfected and completed until it can be truthfully said that every man within our borders is free to think, to act, and to vote as his conscience dictates, untrammeled by law and undeterred by persecution. Let us again repeat that we want no Johnsonism in this Centennial year! The country must not be sold out by weak sympathizers or mawkish advocates of civilization and compromise. The Constitution and the laws grant protection—ample and sufficient protection if obeyed—to all citizens of the Union. What we want is to have the laws enforced, not to conciliate or fenders by ignoring their crimes and rewarding them for their commission. These are the convictions of the CAROLINIAN. With a candidate such as we have described the success of the ticket next fall, and the security and prosperity of the country, will alike be assured.

CLYMER'S COMMITTEE.

The Investigating Committee, of which those sweet-scented specimens of Democracy are members, is not so earnest in their work as they were. They have "found out" more than they bargained for and have made things look ugly for themselves. The poet thus refers to the matter:

He asked for more time and he asked for more help;
For help sorely perplexed was he;
While a member, high Robbins, with pitiful yelp
Cried, "I'm smashed by your old co tail-tee—tee—tee.
I'm exposed on my own committee.
And wailing was heard in the committ-room,
When a noble from Kentuck-i-ee
Was swept nigh and dry by this very new broom,
This investigating committee-ee-ee
That showed up Mr. Pendleton's fee.
But the snarl it grew more complicated by far,
And when next the august committee
Looked up to observe who they had at the bar,
Mr. Clymer he groaned, "It is me-me-me."
Ungrammatically groaned "It is me."

We often hear men talk as if corruption in government officials were something altogether uncommon in the United States until within a recent period, whereas every generation has had its official thieves, and its croakers, too. Not a single Administration of the National Government, from the time of Washington unto this day, that has not been stained by fraud in a greater or less degree. The increase in offences of this sort has not, we sincerely believe, been greater than the increase of population. If we could see, as in a kaleidoscope, pictures of the real condition of the country in each successive period of our history, we should be convinced that nothing new or strange is happening to us now. It is an old, old story, very black, to be sure, but not so black as to warrant us in despairing of the Republic.

Well, our member, Mr. YEATES has made a speech in Congress. It was his maiden effort there. It would be cruel to criticise it harshly, but really it did not add anything to his reputation as a statesman. It was a stump speech—a repetition mainly of the harangue he delivered all over the District in the last campaign. We are disappointed. We had expected something better. Stale jokes and buncombe platitudes are out of place in the American Congress. In November next "our member" will be invited to step down and out.

Those who have censured the President for receiving the resignation of Secretary BELKNAP as soon as it was tendered seem ignorant of the fact that a public officer may resign at any time. The President has no power to refuse a resignation and require the party to continue in office. It was so decided in the United States vs, Wright, 1 McLeans Reports, 509.

After the exposure of Tweed's rascalities he was re-nominated by the Democratic party for State Senator and by them elected. When BELKNAP's dishonesty was brought to light the entire Republican party denounced his acts and insist on his being punished. This is the difference.

In alluding to our recommendation of Gen. RUTHERFORD for Secretary of State the Wilmington *Post* says:

The CAROLINIAN's endorsement makes us feel very proud. There is no man who stands higher in the Cape Fear region than Gen. RUTHERFORD; he is a high-toned, honorable gentleman. None know him but to love him.

Never before at any election was there such wholesale buying of votes as took place at the late election in New Hampshire.—*Democratic Paper.*

Rather rough on the New Hampshire Democrats. It is bad enough to be bought and sold by retail, but to admit that there were thousands sold by wholesale in open market is worse.

A Democratic correspondent of the *Beacon* says that after sounding the public sentiment of the Democracy of Pitt he's satisfied that the choice for Congress is LATHAM.

An edifying spectacle—the men of '61 howling about political purity and clamoring for the possession of the government.

The men of '61 are engaged in the same work now as then—trying to capture the government.

CORRESPONDENCE

Col. Lindsey the Choice—He Ought to be Nominated.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The *Tar River Beacon* of the 6th inst., in referring to a communication from an Edenton correspondent in the Wilmington *Post* of the 29th ult., says:

It will be seen that the Republicans of this District are not disposed to surrender, but are preparing for a desperate struggle. It seems that they are about to put forth the indomitable and unscrupulous Col. Lindsey as their leader in the coming campaign. Those who do not know him as well as we do may laugh at his nomination, but if Lindsey is to be the Radical candidate we tell the Democracy of this district we had better be up and doing. Lindsey is immensely popular on the north side of the sound with the negroes and will consolidate them as no other man can do. We understand he made a good impression upon the white Radicals in the campaign of 1874.

Well may the Democrats be alarmed at the probability of Col. Lindsey's nomination for here on this side of the Sound where he is best known, he has the entire confidence of the colored people and they feel that the time has come when his fidelity and service in behalf of the Republican cause entitle him to the nomination for Congress. And well may the Democrats fear him, for they have not forgotten the campaign of 1874, when he met and vanquished Yeates and his ally Ransom; how when the Democratic mad dogs set up their howl about "Civil Rights" and "Negro Equality" he boldly met the issues and won the applause of Republicans, white and colored, and the respect of all who hear him.

Aye, the Democrats fear him, for they know that with his ability he has courage, and we tell them that the Republicans of the First District propose making them face the music; they propose and when we say so we think we reflect the sentiment of the majority—to nominate Lindsey. If it will be any satisfaction to state upon what we base our faith we will say that from a careful canvass we feel confident that out of the 8 votes this side of the Sound, Lindsey will get 6½, and as it only takes a fraction over 8 votes to nominate, we are sure that his popularity and strength on the other side of the Sound will secure him votes enough to nominate him.

With Lindsey as our standard bearer, the Democrats will not have the temerity to set their bull dogs on him as they did on our candidate in 1874. If they do, it will be *they*, and not us, this time, that will be "routed" and "defeated."

VADE IN PACE.

EDENTON, N. C., March 31st.

Hon J. J. Martin, of Martin County for Congress.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian.

While we admit the many good qualities of the gentlemen whose names have of late graced your columns in connection with the republican nomination of the First Congressional District, there are none in our estimation more worthy than he whose name heads this article. This is no new "out break." To the contrary, it has been a steady and growing sentiment of the Republicans of this part of the District for several years.

Victory is within our grasp and we have only to entrust our banner in able hands to achieve it. No man in the District is more competent to contest the ground of the advancing enemy and gain a victory than Solicitor MARTIN.

He possesses all the qualities that tend to make a gallant standard-bearer, and should the Republicans tender him the nomination, they need not fear the result.

A fire tried republican, with an irreproachable character, and an able debater, Democracy will tremble beneath his piercing voice, and like the great Carthagenian General, he will lead the republicans of the grand old First over the barren Alps of Democracy, and halt them victoriously on the Po of Republicanism. Nominate MARTIN for Congress and ensure success.

By the unity existing in our ranks we predict that

"Democracy is on the wane,
'Twill never rule the land again."

BERTIEANS.

Windsor, N. C., March 28, 1876.

CHICKAHOCOMICO, N. C.,
March 28th, A. D. 1876.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

As I was journeying, this morning, along the Hatteras shore, from Capt. Midgetts Life Saving Station, I discovered in the waves the body of a young mulatto boy about 14 years of age, and drew him from the water, supposing him to be the boy washed overboard, from one of the Schooners which were wrecked, last Sunday Night, a week age, on Hatterras Shoals, and went to pieces. Blood came from his mouth on moving him, from where he might have lain perhaps for an hour; and his breast and abdomen showed signs of decomposition. Through abrasion, his hands and feet, his eyes, shoulders, chin, hips and knees were whitened; and his car was white and delicate as any child's. I drew him about 360 short steps up the bank to prevent the possibility of wind or tide removing him again from the telegraphic posts, till he could have, as is laudably the custom here, a christian burial; and think it duty to report accordingly.

I have the Honor to be, sir: with profound respect,

THE REV. JOHN CAFFIN NAZARO,
Royal Jewish Messianic Missionary Bishop of Baith El.

J. W. Albertson Esq., for Attorney General.

The ability of this gentleman to fill the position of Attorney General is well known by the civilians of this State. The East, therefore, should have no hesitancy in urging its claims for that position on the State ticket. Every eastern man knows that the Judge would add strength to the ticket. As a debater he has few equals in the State. Dignified in appearance, forcible in speech, with an expression of integrity and sobriety; he will command the respect of all who hear him. We say with "Washington," let the East unite and vote in the State Convention for Attorney General, J. W. Albertson, of Perquimans county.

WINDSORIANS.

Bertie county, March 27th, 1876.

Proceedings of City Commissioners

Commissioners office,
Apr. 3d 1876.

Board met. Present J S Wilcox, Mayor; Dr P John, Jabez Pritchett, Whitmel Lane, and Henry Davis, Commissioners.

The following bills were allowed:

$5.11 to H C Godfrey for nails; $10 to J W Sawyer for dirt; $75 to J L Wood for rent; $24 30 to A H Whitcomb for lumber; $6.08 to D B Bradford for buckets, ropes, &c.; $31.25 to Thos Brothers for work on streets, and $17.50 to J Pritchett for hauling on streets.

Retail liquor licence were granted to J L Wood and Jerre Sawyer, and a huxters license to M L Simpson.

Jabez Pritchett was appointed Registrar for the Municipal election and ordered to give the usual notice.

Dr. P John, Henry Davis and J P Whedbee were appointed the Financial Committee to settle with Constable, Clerk and Treasurer and make report.

The last quarter salaries of officers were allowed.

Adjourned.

J. S. WILCOX, Mayor.

WM. KRAUSS, Clerk.

An Appeal to Parents.

Parents do you love your children? Then preserve their health. Next to the blessing of life itself, is the enjoyment of perfect health. How many are stricken down in their infancy almost without a moments notice by that insidious disease; Croup, simply through the neglect to be provided with the proper remedy? The tender plant is nipped and withers ere it blooms. When the little sufferer has short, difficult, hoarse breathing; with a harsh, metalic cough, like coughing through a brass trumpet, *there is no time to lose.* Begin at once the use of DR. TUTT'S EXAECTORANT and the disease will readily yield to it. Always have it ready in the house, as this fatal malady, requires the promptest treatment. It is very pleasant to the taste and children take it readily. 41-2t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. S. ACHESON, Physican and Surgeon, Manteo Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS, MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns. SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS OF IMPROVED DESIGNS A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL. 7000 in use. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT, SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c. Road Street. 39 v. 9.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOGS! HOGS!! HOGS!!!

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

Parker's Hog and Chicken Cholera Cure

A certain Preventative and speedy Cure for Cholera and all kindred diseases in hogs and chickens.

Single box $1 00
Six Boxes 5 00
Twelve Boxes 9 00

Thousands of Farmers

in Pitt, Edgecombe, Greene, Lenoir, Wilson and Nash counties testify to its efficacy.

TESTIMONIALS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Address, E. J. PARKER, Proprietor,
42-4t. Toisnot, N. C.

PURE TEAS—IN SEALED PACKAGES,

Direct from China and Japan.

DELIVERED AT YOUR OWN DOOR, fresh from the GARDENS of their GROWTH

Imported direct by

THE
Wells Tea Company
201 FULTON, STREET, N. Y.

The difficulty of getting pure Teas of really fine quality in the United States, has induced THE WELLS TEA COMPANY to ship their Teas in sealed packages direct from the gardens in which they are grown, and as a further guarantee of their being delivered in their genuine state, they entrust the sale of them only to reliable Agents—the name of the nearest Agent to you is printed at the foot of this advertisement—so that the Teas pass through none but responsible hands, and will be delivered at your own door as fresh as when they left the gardens of China and Japan; the price also is printed on each package, so that no error can occur.

Everybody buys Tea.

Everybody wishes to buy it at first hands—the best qualities at the lowest prices.

Everybody desires—when they find a Tea suitable to their tastes—to be certain of getting the same article always.

You can have all these advantages by buying of

THE
Wells Tea Company.

Because they import their own Teas, and sell them at wholesale prices—without the six or eight intermediate profits usually charged,

Because the quality is better at the price than is sold by any other house.

Because their long experience in China and Japan enables them to make better selections than ordinary Dealers—and to import them with greater advantages,

Because they absolutely guarantee the quality of all their goods—and keep them to one invariable standard, so that you can always rely on them.

Because they do business for cash only—and therefore make no extra profit from good customers to cover losses by bad debts.

Because their agents are responsible and reliable men—who deliver Teas precisely as received from the Company.

Because having once tried these Teas, you will not need to go elsewhere hereafter.

WANTED—A Druggist, or other first-class merchant, in every town and city in the United States, to whom will be given the SOLE AGENCY for that locality.

Address, for terms and full particulars,

THE WELLS TEA CO.,
201 Fulton Street, N. Y.
P. O. Box 4560. 42

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO,

334 Bowery, N. Y.,

to whom was awarded the

Premium Medal

for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter at the last session of the

GREAT AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,

cure rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer $1.000 for a case they cannot cure. They employ a

First-class Lady Surgeon

Terms moderate. Cures Guaranteed. Orders filled by mail. Examination free. The usual discount to patrons. Send 10 cents for descriptive book to

Prof. W. H. BUANHAM, M. D.
March 23, 1874.—1yr. Chief Surgeon.

State of North Carolina, } Supe'r Court.
County of Dare: }

W. F. Martin, Trustee; J. W. Etheridge.
VS
A. H. Rogers and Eliza Jane Rogers.

ATTACHMENT.

It appearing to the undersigned by the affidavit of J. W. Etheridge and the return of the Sheriff in this case that the Defendants are not residents of the State of North Carolina and it further appearing by affidavit that the defendants have property in this State and within the jurisdiction of this Court; it is ordered by the Court that publication of the summons issued in this case be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C. for the space of six weeks commanding the said defendants to appear at the next Superior Court of Dare county to be held on the 18th Monday after the second Monday in January 1876 and answer complaint of the plaintiff which will be filed at that time in accordance with law.

Witness W. D. Chaddic, Clerk of our said Superior Court at office in Manteo.

W. D. CHADDIC,
41-6w. Clerk.

OPIUM

MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth, the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address DR. A. O. OLIN, 137 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

Home Line

Semi-Weekly Line
TO
ELIZABETH CITY AND HERTFORD, N. C.

On and after Tuesday March 28th, 1876.

The Fast Sailing Steamer

HELEN SMITH;

Will leave D. D. Simmons's Wharf, Norfolk every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M. for the above named places; reaching E. City at 6 A. M. and Hertford same evening. Returning, leave Hertford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 A. M.; and Elizabeth City at 10 A. M., arriving at Norfolk same evening.

Steamer Has Good Passenger Accomodations.

Passage to E. City and Hertford $1 30.
Meals 50c. each, extra.

For further information apply to
BRODRICKS & SMITH,
H. H. SKINNER, Agent at E. City
Agent at Hertford, or to
ADAM TREDWELL,
General Agent Home Line, Norfolk, Va.
Mch 29.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SILVER PLATED WARE

Electro-Plated Table Ware,

AND

Ornamental Art Work

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Manufactured By The

Meridian Brittania Co.,

550 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those heaviest Silver Plated on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark,

1847—*ROGERS BROTHERS*—XII.

N. B.—This great improvement in Silver Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to all grades of plate, A 1, 8 and 12 oz as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The Extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply and is plated 20 per cent heavier than the ordinary market standard.

First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair 1874.—37 6m

New Hardware Store

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon

and

Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality.

I put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

tf. B. C. BROTHERS.

NOTICE!

U S INTERNAL REVENUE

Special Taxes,

MAY 1, 1876, TO APRIL 30, 1877!

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Section 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX,

To produce and place conspicuously in

his establishment or place of business

a STAMP denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1st, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876.

The Taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following,, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 000
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufacture	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 000

Any person so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to Thomas Powers, Collector of Internal Revenue at New Berne and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1876, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

D. D. PRATT,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1876.
40—4t.

SEE HERE. If you want Books, Cards Prints, Photographs? Why then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1860. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these. Trunk Full of Fun, 15c; How to win a Sweetheart, 30; Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, 40c; Book of Love Letters, 25c; Boxing Made Easy, 15c; Morgan's Masonry Exposed. 25c; Hunters Guide, 25c; Grangers Exposed, 150 pp. illustrated, 50c; How to write who I had, 30c; How to amuse an evening Party, 30c; Dancing made easy, 30c; How Gamblers win 30c; Leap year Cards, Courtship Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, Love Making Cards, 4 kinds—each in case only 30c; Complete Pocket Hoyle, 50c; Shetterfield's Letter Writer, 40c; Monitor of Freemasonry, 75c; How to win and how to woo, 15c; The Laws of Love, 30c; Ladies' Guide to Beauty, 30c; &c., &c., &c. Remember any or all of the above will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of price. We import and hunt up foreign and scarce books. We make it a study. We want your patronage. Send for our irculars. It will pay you to deal with us. Do not risk money with swindlers but send at once to the "old reliables," Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H.

SAVE MONEY Why pay double prices. You can buy $15 worth of goods for $10. Why not do it. The Great N. E Dollar Sale, 33 Bromfield St., Boston, is firmly established, and for years has sold really valuable goods worth $1 50 to $3 at a fixed price of only ONE DOLLAR. We are endorsed and recommend by the best papers and leading merchants Our sale is an honorable business enterprise and we do sell all goods at less than other dealers. In these times it pays to save money. We sell Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Glassware, Cutlery. Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Spices, and in fact everything, including 5,000 elegant books, which retail at $1 50 to $4 and all for just one dollar. There is no "ticket," "order slip" or other trickery. One dollar secures any article on the list. We C. O. D., let you see goods before paying, Over 78,000 patrons attest the popularity of our great sale. We need agents everywhere. We cannot give any idea here of our business, our list of goods would fill this entire p per. Send at once for circulars and recommendations from our patrons. You can save cash. Will you do it? If so address at once H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE 33 romfield St., Boston, Mass,

FISH! FISH!!

I AM CATCHING PLENTY of *FISH* at DR. Pool's Fishery, on Newbegun Creek, and will sell them cheap. Come early—They are unusually large and fine. I am also operating a small Seine at Perry's Fishery and would be glad to see my old friends at either of the places.

37-2t WM. GREAVES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

DR. S. A. RICHMOND,
24-1yr. Box 741, St. Joseph Mo

J. W. WALKER,

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

IS still at the old Stand and prepared to furnish his customers and the public with the best

Groceries and Liquors,

in the City and on terms that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. He asks his friends and the public generally to give him a call and be satisfied.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 26—3m.

Fishing Material

FOR SALE.

The material belonging to the Fishery formerly owned by Hollowell & Perry, at Cobb's Point, near Elizabeth City, N. C. will be sold on

REASONABLE TERMS

The material consists of seeine, rope, windlasses, capstands, fish stands, barrels, No. 8 cooking stove, boat; oars, and all the material sufficient for making a seine to fish 1000 yards.

For terms apply to C. W. Hollowell at Elizabeth City, N. C., C. W. Grandy & Son, Norfolk Va. or to W. W. Graves at the Fishery. 33-2w.

1871. THE 1876.

ERA.

—20—

Published in the City of Raleigh.

—20—

The Central Organ of the State—The Authorized Organ of the U. S.

THE ERA CIRCULATES IN NEARLY all the counties of the State. Republican to the core. Will still continue to defend the great principles of the Republican party in the future as in the past.

The ERA will give the

LATEST NEWS, both State and general, AGRICULTURE. WIT AND HUMOR, &c., &c., &c.,

$2.10 a Year in Advance.

Address,
W. M. BROWN,
Business. Manager,
Raleigh, N.

THE

North Carolinian.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1ST, 1869 AND HAS NEVER MISSED AN ISSUE.

It is fearless and independent in its utterances and bold in its advocacy of the principles of the Republican Party. It is a live, progressive and wide awake newspaper, and is worthy the support and patronage of Republicans especially, and of all who desire to see the boundless material resources of the District fully developed in particular. Subscribe for it and increase its circulation for it is calculated to do incalculable good.

TERMS:

Two Dollars and ten cents in advance, which includes pre payment of postage.

Address PALEMON JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

1876.

To Carriage, Wagon and Cart Makers

Of Eastern North Carolina.

We offer Special Inducements to *Cash Buyers* of **Carriage Cart and Wagon Materials**, either at Wholesale or Retail.—We have special facilities for getting up our Stock and deal in these Goods exclusively We buy close for Cash and carry a heavy Stock of CARRIAGE HARDWARE and SEASON'D MATERIAL for building Buggie; Wagons and Carts, which we offer to Cash Buyers at small advance. All parties sending money with order will be fairly and squarely dealt with.—Money, when sent by mail, should be sent in Check or P. O. Money Order.

Our House is one of the oldest in this line of business in the State and we warrant to deal as honorably with those who order Goods by Mail, as with those who buy on the spot. Small buyers are treated as well as large ones and all orders promptly filled.

Address
C. F. & C. B. MACKENZIE,
Carriage and Wagon Materials,
28-2m 338 Baltimore Street, Baltimore

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colore Frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first No. for 1876 just issued. Vick's Flower & Vegetable Garden 35 cents; with cloth covers. 65 cents.

Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINT AND SCARFS

Table D mask & Towelings
White Good great variety
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs Laces & Settings,

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Tw
and 1-2 L c
JET JEWELRY.
Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

Immense Success. 1000 new subscribers every week testify to the to the popularity of the "peoples' paper" the STAR SPANGLED BANNER. 14th year, a large 8 page 40 column paper, illustrated, and filled with charming stories, tales, poems, wit, humor, and three columns devoted to its "Rogues' Corner" or expose of Swindlers, Rogues and Humbugs. It is by all odds the best and most popular of all the literary papers. Read by 150,0 0 delighted subscribers, established 1861 and never suspends or fails to appear *on time.* It is a "family paper" and a *complete* family paper. It will save you from being swindled and give you most delightful reading for a whole year. Fall not to subscribe NOW.

FOUR charming French chromos are given FREE to every one paying $2 for the BANNER for 1876. These are *Worth $1* each, and are BEAUTIES, all mounted ready to hang or frame. Reader you *want* the BANNER, you MUST try it. It costs very little only 75 cents a year for paper, or $1 for paper and *four* beautiful 8x10 chromos all sent prepaid. Sent three mos. for only 10 cents. TRY IT ONCE. Send for samples, or better, 10 cents and receive it 3 mos.

Address,
BANNER CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Bromfield St, Boston, Mass., is daily shipping hundreds of boxes and packages of valuable goods all over the U. S. $100,000 worth of elegant Gold Jewelry, Rings, Pins, Sets, Chains, Charms &c., &c., Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery Glassware, Fancy Goods, (1000 articles) and all descriptions. Fine Teas, Coffees, Groceries, Perfumery, Hair Oils, soaps &c., &c. Also 50,000 Books of all kinds and styles

WORTH DOUBLE, These goods are worth $2 to $3.50 each, and sell at those prices everywhere, yet we are selling everything at the popular price of ONE DOLLAR. 67,00 delighted patrons testify to the benefit of our GREAT SALE and in our paper hundreds of letters are printed from our patrons in the past three years. READER, you can SAVE money, you can make $10 go as far as $20 elsewhere, if you deal with us. We want agents EVERYWHERE. We pay large commissions. No risk, no capital. Goods sent C. O. D. with privilege of seeing before paying. Send for full catalogue &c., FREE. SEND NOW Address, H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E DOLLAR SALE, 33 Broomfield st, Boston, Mass

Westbrook Nurseries.

WILSON, N. C.

C. W. WESTBROOK, Proprietor.

100,000 Choice Trees. Vines and Plants yet on hand in my Nurseries, of the very best varieties well adapted to Southern culture at prices to suit the times. Planting may be done with success in February and March. I am prepared to fill orders promptly and satisfactorily, having the advantage of an experience of 23 years. Correspondence solicited. Extra Early Peach Treess and Strawberry Plants for market planting are my specialites. Send for Catalegue and Prices.

Address
C. W. WESTBROOK,
34-4t. Wilson, N. C.

NOTICE.

Office of the D. S. Canal Co.
Norfolk, January 29th 1876.

A called meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office No. 514 Roanoke Avenue on Wednesday March 1st 1876 at 12 M.

By order of the President,
JOHN E. DOYLE, Treasurer.
33-4t.

For Sale—Cheap.

A SEINE, five hundred yards long, ready for immediate using, and almost good as new also, Boats Windlasses, Rope, and all other fixtures complete, and in best order: also, the use of the best fishing grounds, on Newbegun Creek, with ample and comfortable buildings.

Also two mules for sale.

For particulars apply to,
GEO. D. POOL, at
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Feb. 9th, 1876. 4t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where. From easy and cheap transportation of its products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the susceptibility of the people, in great fertility of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making this town easily accessible to emigrants, and affording means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed by any addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built from Norfolk, putting this place in direct connection with the Rail, with the whole United States, thus connecting with our great fishing, farming, and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement in putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 200 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords—is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has out buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within a mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out buildings upon it, is nicely cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land, is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $7,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood, where school houses and churches are near. Two thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road, very near a church and school house. It too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is

ORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, APR. 5, 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of ...dk, Va. Parties coming here from the ... should take passage on the Bay line ... which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. ev... ning, and arrive at Portsmouth the ne x ... ng in time to connect with the Elizabeth ... ners.

...cal and Personal.

☞Gold at New York 113, cotton ..., corn 68. At Norfolk, cotton 12½ ... 57c.

☞In answer to "Inquirer" we state ... BELKNAP did not take any money ... the government. His offense was ... ving a bribe from a man for ap... ting him to office, and he received ... $40,000.

☞The Rev. A. PAUL REPITON, well ... here as a Baptist Divine and a ... member of the Odd Fellow ... Masonic fraternities, died very sud... ly at Norfolk on the 1st inst., aged ... and 3 months.

☞MESSRS. MALTBY & EDWARDS, of ... folk, have leased the wharf lot of ... ACKERLY on Water street and are ... a building thereon in which they ... to engage largely in the Fruit, ... table and Oyster Canning business. ... expect to employ some 25 or 30 ... The Manager is from Maine and ... gentleman of intelligence and busi... experience.

☞Isn't it a little singular that cer... parties who neither subscribe nor pay ... NORTH CAROLINIAN manage to ... within an hour after its publication ... week and eagerly devour its con... ? They "would not patronize the ... paper," oh, no, but they are always ... ghty anxious to read it.

☞At the request of a large number ... the citizens of Salem, we have succeed... in getting the Department to estab... a postoffice near Salem Church to be ... "Bosworth." T. T. Davenport is ... ster. This will, doubtless, prove ... great convenience to the people in the ... part of the county.

☞To shorten the distance he went ... by the way of Lawrence street. ... had just left his sweetheart and was ... fully thinking of the future, and not ... likely his gaze was towards the stars ... lo! he stumbled and fell into one of ... the mud holes the storm of the 25th had ... washed open on that street. It was sud... den, it was unexpected, it was mortifying ... both to his feelings and his clothes. He ... vows he'll never go that route again. ... But he can do so safely, for TOM BROTH... GUS has been around and made repairs.

☞"Well, what next?" is the question ... we meet on every hand since the election. ... We are not prepared to answer, except ... to say that we do not despair. The feel... ing in favor of the railroad is increasing, ... is stronger to-day than it has been at all, ... and its friends are not made of the stuff ... that is easily crushed by opposition. Let ... those who, to gratify a personal grudge, ... were willing to sacrifice the people's in... terest—even to the taking of the bread ... out of the mouths of the poor and needy ... —enjoy their triumph if such a victory ... affords them any pleasure. It will be ... short lived. As for us, we are *with* the ... people and *for* the people, and their cause ... will win in the end.

☞Several gentlemen at the North—men of means—wrote us some months ago to notify them when the railroad subscription was carried, as in that event they desired to locate here and embark in business. We have been compelled to write them, "not yet." During the past five years, on looking over our record, we find that over 50 men, with capital ranging from $10,000 to $50,000, have visited us with a view to invest, but after a days' trip through the canal from Norfolk—passing through the "valley of the shadow of death," as GRANDY puts it—and finding us cut off from the outside world they have gone back, saying "We'll not risk our money until you have a railroad and a telegraph." It is safe to say that by the folly of our people, this locality has lost over a million of dollars in direct investment, leaving out the benefits and advantages the general public would have reaped.

☞We are not in the habit of noticing the vile imputations, malicious charges and sinister false statements that our enemies have strenuously made against us for we have long felt satisfied that the man charged with public responsibility who attempted to follow them up and succeeded must be industrious indeed. We have therefore spared ourself the effort, being willing to trust to truth and the sober second thought of the people for our vindication. Our aim has always been to do our duty. We are so constituted that we think strongly and act vigorously. Wherever our lot has been cast we have felt identified with the people and never have we wilfully neglected their interests or shown any lukewarmness when their welfare has been in question.

☞The country preacher can do much good in encouraging the circulation of the local newspaper. A *reading* people cannot fail to be an intelligent people. There would be less Sunday morning's gossip and slander on the church green and steps, as a general conversatoin on the news of the day—the matters of interest at home and abroad—would be substituted. The local newspaper in a family is read. "BAXTER'S Saints Rest," and books of like character, if read, would do, it may be, more good, but where there is no newspaper, it is not likely that any one of the family will read books, particularly religious books. Go where you will and in every instance where you see

"New fresh whitewash on the wall,
Honey suckle on the porch,
And a newspaper in the hall;"

the character and standing of the family is at once evident.

☞The Chairmen of the several boards of township trustees met with the County Commissioners as a Board of Assessors on Monday as required by law and agreed upon a uniform scale of valuation of property to be adhered to in this years listing of taxes.

☞The County Commissioners at their meeting on Monday inaugurated a movement of retrenchment to meet, so far as in their power, the exigencies of the county's condition. They reduced their own salaries one-half, cut their Attorney's salary down to $25, discontinued the Physician at the Poor House, and stopped the monthly pay to the Keeper. We learn that it is their purpose to reduce the pay of Jurors and Witnesses one half, and all other allowances in proportion. As it has been decided that they cannot levy and collect more than 28 2-3 cents on the $100 valuation, and as the Supreme Court has ordered that the "garment must be cut according to the cloth," the Commissioners feel it incumbent upon them to begin the work of retrenchment at once, and they start by reducing their own salaries.

☞The recent railroad election has raised the question, "What constitutes a legal qualified voter?" Evidently, he must be 21 years of age, a citizen of the State one year, of the county thirty days and he must register. A failure in meeting any one of these requirements bars him from being counted. Again, a man moves out of the county. The *prima facia* evidence is that he goes with the intention of becoming a citizen and elector in the county he locates in. The burthen of proof that such is *not* his intention, falls upon him. This is the common sense view of the case and we believe it is the law. If so, the number of qualified electors in Pasquotank county to-day does not exceed 1876, and the railroad subscription was carried by a majority of 2 But as the matter is of too much importance to permit any litigation that might ensue, the friends of the railroad prefer awaiting the future action of the people rather than make any contest. They have an abiding forth that the *people* are with them and in due time will make it manifest.

☞The gentlemen selected from the several precincts of this county met at the office of the Commissioners on Friday and in the presence of the Board went through with the form of revising the registration books. In order to swell the list and thus defeat the railroad subscription, its leading active opponents strenuously resisted the striking off of every name posible. Numbers who have left the county with their families were retained because it could not be *proven* that they did not still *claim* Pasquotank as their place of resicence! Many others who have not voted at several elections and whom nobody could locate, were also retained because it could not be shown where they were. The Commissioners felt disposad to give the opposition the benefit of any doubt as they were determined to take no possible advantage. We give the number of voters as they stand on the revised registration books of each precinct. In the second column we give them as we believe they *should* be. We feel satisfied that a *correct* revision will not show more than 1876 legal voters in Pasquotank county.

Elizabeth City,	587	550
Salem,	313	285
Pool's School House,	238	230
Nixonton,	135	130
Mt. Hermon,	190	180
Cartright's School House,	85	80
Providence,	147	145
Newland,	289	276
	1984	1876

There having been 940 votes cast for the railroad subscription, we believe in has the legal majority, but according to the list as revised, it is lost by 53 votes. As we stated last week, it is now clearly evident that a very decided majority of the people are in favor of the measure. To our personal knowledge, the severe storm on the day of the election kept a large number from the polls and it is well known that the 100 absent fishermen are all "railroad" men.

Local Briefs:

Gardening is being pursued in earnest. —The local fisheries are now doing well —One of our townsmen says that he now knows what the author meant who declared one of "the uses of adversity is to bring one out." It has brought *him* out at both knees and elbows.—"What beats a good cup of coffee?" Said a woman to her husband the other morning at the breakfast table. He gave it up. "Two cups of coffee" said she. "What beats a good wife?" queried the husband. She gave it up. "Two good wives," said he, and then she got mad and sulked, and nobody knows why.—Some of our town patrons may have been passed bye last week. Our regular carrier was sick.—Several communications crowded out this week.—The Albemarle House is now one of the best hotels in the State.—Our young friend, WILLIE WILDER, of the Portsmouth *Enterprise*, is on a visit home. —C. W. GRANDY, Esq., is at Tyrrell Court.—WM. GREEN, C. C. ALLEN and HENRY DAVIS have been appointed poll keepers of the Municipal Election and JABEZ PRITCHARD, Esq., Registrar.—But few "April fool" tricks were played on Saturday.—The man who says that he is "too poor to take a paper," should be indicted for obtaining a family under false pretenses.—The local railroad feeling, though quiet is not dead. Its friends know that

The battle once begun
Will not end until it's won.

—It is true that March come in like a lamb and went out as meekly, but it cannot be denied that it exhibited much of the disposition of the enraged lion a part of the time, seeking what it might devour and destroy, especially in the fruit line.—We submit a question for the Debating Societies. "What is the best way to get news—by borrowing your neighbors paper, or subscribing on time without any intention of paying for it?"—Our "local" tries his hand at the "machine" thusly:

Trade revives and trade increases,
If in management you're wise,
Hard times will rip things all to pieces,
If you fail to advertise.—

T. W. COSTEN, Register in Bankruptcy, was in the city yesterday.—A Northern gentleman is here about to engage in the manufacture of lime from oyster shells.—Judge ALBERTSON was in town to-day.—We learn that the *Religious Visitor* will not appear 'til next week. The publisher will then have a press of his own.

Local Port-Folio.

The wages that have not been reduced —the wages of sin. Cent-imentalism—putting a penny in the contribution box. Will know something in time—the man who learns quickly and forgets slowly. Something of a wag—a dog's tail. A gentleman with considerable face—the man in the moon. A bosom friend—a clean shirt.

Business Locals.

HERRING

I am selling Herring at $5 per thousand, at Dr. Pool's Fishery on Newbegun Creek. WM. GREAVES,
April 5th, 1876.—2t.

MISSIONARY.

The new Missionary Sunday School will be opened on Sunday next at 2½ o'clock for the poor. All who wish are welcome, in Zimmerman's new building on Fearing street. Lesson and blackboard instruction: The Day of Pentecost; Acts 2, 1 to 11

Regular Convocation of Cherokee Chapter No. 14, R. A. M., will be held at the Masonic Hall, Elizabeth City, Friday evening, 7½ o'clock, April 7th, 1876. Companions are requested to attend.

By order of the H. P.
JOS. SALOMONSKY,
Secretary.

The attention of our readers is directed to the attractive little advertisement, which appears in this issue, of POOLE & HUNT, the widely known Founders and Machinists of Baltimore, Md. Several thousand mills throughout the United States have been equipped by this firm, and their Water Wheels, Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Pulleys, &c., are known and highly appreciated in almost every section of the Western Hemisphere. When you need anything in their line, give them a trial; you will not be disappointed.

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair, offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76-1y.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book
March 29, '76—1yr

Neighboring Counties.

HERTFORD.—R. G. Randolph will address the Good Templars as follows: Harrellsville, April 6th; Winton, April 7th; and St John's April 8th. Turn out everybody and hear him, his cause is a righteous one.

CURRITUCK.—The schooner Henry G Fay, for Jamaica, bound to New York with a cargo of logwood, is ashore ten miles north of Kittyhawk. The cargo is all safe, and it is reported that she has five feet of water in her hold. It is thought that the vessel and cargo will prove a total loss.

PERQUIMANS.—Bishop Lyman preached in Hertford on Wednesday. There were eight confirmations.—Shad are being caught plentifully on Perquimans River. —The business at the postoffice is increasing.—The political cauldron is beginning to warm up.—Judge Pool, Col. Martin and W. F. Pool, Esq., of Elizabeth City, were in town on Tuesday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York. 27-6m.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
27-6m. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BIXBY'S
"BEST"
BLACKING.

A COMBINED POLISH BLACKING AND LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.

Experts and Professional Bootblacks in New York, and all other large cities where this Blacking has been introduced, acknowledge its superiority over all imported or domestic Blacking in use, as an Elegant Polish and Conserver of Leather.

NOTICE.

Bixby's "Best" Blacking has a Red and Blue Label. Do not be deceived by accepting our "Standard" Blacking in place of "Best." The Standard has the label stamped into the tin cover.

This brand is made to compete with other American and French Blackings, but is inferior to our "Best."

Bixby's "Best" Blacking will save its entire cost in the wear of your boots and shoes.

HOUSEKEEPERS

TRY BIXBY'S
French Laundry Blue,
IN SIFTING BOXES.

The most convenient and economical package, and the only combined Bleaching and Blueing Powder in use.

S. M. BIXBY & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Nos. 173 & 175 Washington Street New York.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK
and Secrets for Ladies and Gents
Sent free for two stamps. Address,
ST. JOSEPH Medical Institute,
St. Joseph, Mo.
24-1yr

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS, DR. BONANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the imprudent should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, examining their causes, Symptoms and means to cure. It is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains 100 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail, securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address Dr. A. BONANNAN 210 North 3d St., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

$250 A MONTH.—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

PIANOS.

☞We have arranged, through liberal contract with manufacturers, to give agents and clubs of subscribers the following very fine premiums. Read the offers to the end. The number of subscribers requisite to secure each premium you will find below.

SEWING-MACHINES.
REMEMBER
The WEED SEWING MACHINE CO.
Is one of the oldest and best-established Sewing-Machine Companies in America.
Their Machines Rank among the very Best.
Premium No. 1, is Style 1 Wood Sewing-Machine.
Premium No. 2, is Style 2 Wood Sewing-Machine.
Premium No. 3, is Style 3 Wood Sewing-Machine.

Style 3 Wood Sewing-Machine.
Cannot the reader form a club in his or her neighborhood and secure one of these excellent Sewing-Machines as a premium. A few hours of well-directed effort will obtain it.

ORGANS.
Premium No. 4 is a
Style 42. E. P. NEEDHAM & SON'S CELEBRATED SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN,
Two Sets of Reeds, Six Stops ..... Price, $200.
Premium No. 5 is a
Style 47. E. P. NEEDHAM & SON'S SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN,
Three Sets of Reeds, Ten Stops. This style is admirably fitted for Sabbath-Schools, Churches, Lodges, etc. It is exceedingly powerful and of very sweet sound. Price, $305.

SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN.
E. P. Needham & Son are the pioneer Reed Organ Manufacturers in America; their instruments rank among the very best.
Will not our readers help us to dispose of several of these Organs as premiums, and in this way assist in swelling our subscription list? It will be easy for a conscientious, desiring to make a present to the Janitor, to secure the requisite number of subscribers. Each subscriber will get the FULL WORTH of his money in a copy of this publication for one year, and the PARSONAGE will be made happy with a beautiful Organ. Many a Sabbath-School, Lodge, or Church, needs an Organ. Pass the Subscription Paper.

SILVERWARE.
The premiums under this class are from the well-known Silverwire House of REED & BARTON. It is the oldest house in this branch of business in the country. Any silverware dealer will tell you that the REED & BARTON goods have a reputation unsurpassed by those of any other manufacturer.
At the Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston in 1860, the judges awarded Messrs. REED & BARTON the first premium over all competition.

BUTTER DISH.
The first premium was also awarded the firm at the World's Fair, held in New York in 1854, and repeatedly since at the Fairs of the American Institute.

No. of Premium.	Named Premium.	Prices of Premium.
6	Napkin Ring, decorated in Japanese Style	$1 00
7	Child's Cup, gold-lined,	2 75
8	Half-dozen tea-spoons,	3 00
9	Child's set (knife, fork, and spoon), in fine morocco case, satin-lined	4 00
10	Half-dozen table-spoons or forks	6 00
11	Butter-dish, with knife-rest	8 50
12	Cake-basket, new pattern	13 50
13	Ice pitcher, seamless lining, ivy decoration	15 50
14	A communion set, 5 pieces	27 50

We will give the above described premiums, for clubs of subscribers, as follows:

The best Household Oil in the World
C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY
OIL.
Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.
Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

☞Read the following certificate selected from many others:
Howard Fire Ins. Co. of Baltimore,
December 23d, 1874.
Messrs. C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.
Yours truly,
A. REESE, Pres't.

It will not Explode.
Ask your storekeeper for it
Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SON,
113, 115 W. Lombard St. Balto.
11-6m.

National Hotel,
Delightfully situated, next to Capitol Square,
RALEIGH, N. C.
A NEW HOUSE
Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.
BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.
Billiard Saloon in Basement.
C. S. BROWN, Prop.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Columbia N. C.
Practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.
48-1yr.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON
GENERAL
Commission Merchants
141 PEARL STREET,

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER.
Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish
METALLIC AND WOOD
COFFINS
of the latest improved kind and best quality *will at two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.
His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.
Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metallic Cases as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.
His shop and Ware Rooms are on Corbin Street, 3 doors West of ... Elizabeth City, N. C. ... 24-1yr.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.
UNEQUALED (if not the only) UNAPPROACHED
in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded
THREE HIGHEST MEDALS
AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT
VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.
ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal
ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Of hundreds there have been none in all where any other organs have been preferred.
BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres to be unrivaled. See ... MONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).
INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take either. Dealers get Large ... commissions for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.
NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New ... Combination Stops. Superb ... other Cases of new designs.
PIANO-FORTE CABINET ORGANS An ex...
Illustrated Catalogue, containing ... with full particulars, mailed free. Prices ... to $1,000, for cash or quarterly ... Second-hand organs for sale.
Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., ... Washington St., Boston.
NEW YORK, 25 Union Square.
CHICAGO, 149 Wabash Ave.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
No. 52 Hillsdale St.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machine
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

ATLANTIC HOTEL.
NORFOLK, VA.
R. S. DOBSON, Proprietor.

Board, First and Second floors per Day ... $3.00
Third and Fourth ... 2.50

Special Terms to Families and Boarders
June 18th, 1875.

Dodd's ...

R. H. GRANT. J. N. HINTON.
GRANT & HINTON,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
AND
Grocers,
and dealers in
HAY, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE,
No. 6 South Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
Special attention given to the sale of corn. Liberal advance on consignments. Refer to Hon. Geo. W. Brooks, Geo. D. Pool, Esq., J. R. GRANGER, President Bank of New Hanover.
3-3m

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS.
124 MAIN ST., ATLANTIC BLOCK,
Norfolk, Va.

We beg to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that we have recently removed to the handsome and spacious store No. 124 Main St., Atlantic Block, Norfolk, Va., and are prepared to furnish everything in our line at prices that will favorably compare with those of any house in New York or Baltimore. We have a splendid new and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Matting, Mattings, together with a full line of Quilts, Blankets, Counterpanes, Linen Sheetings, Napkins, Towels, Piano and Organ Covers, and many other goods too numerous to the house furnishing line. Our stock of Lace and Linen Curtains, Cornices, Lambrequins, Shades, Wall-papers and Window Fixtures Goods is complete, and we respectfully ask an inspection of our store, stock and prices.
H. WERTHEIMER.

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price GROCERY.

The Stock consists of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, Woodenware, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Agricultural Implements, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Lead, Fishing Tackle, Cutlery, Saddlery, Harness, Leather, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Umbrellas, Parasols, Sun Shades, Fans, Jewelry, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Toys, Stationery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty, Window Shades, Fixtures, Cords and Tassels, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, Wines, Liquors, Ales, Porter, Cider, Vinegar, Pickles, Sauces, Preserves, Canned Goods, Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Mackerel, Herring, Shad, Roe Shad, Codfish, Soaps, Starch, Candles, Matches, Brooms, Brushes, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Baskets, Willow Ware, Wooden Ware, Tinware, Hollow Ware, Stoves, Grates, Fenders, Fire Irons, Coal Hods, Shovels, Tongs, Sad Irons, Coffee Mills, Lamps, Lanterns, Chimneys, Wicks, Burners, Shades, Kerosene Oil, Machine Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Sperm Oil, Tanners Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Axle Grease, Harness Oil, Boot Grease, Shoe Blacking, Shoe Dressing, Harness Dressing, Saddle Soap, Harness Soap, Boot Soap, Shoe Soap, Harness Soap, Saddle

THE BROOKLYN HOLOCAUST.

A Large Number of Aged and Infirm Men Burned to Death—Sadly Touching Incidents of the Disaster.

The burning of the dormitory of the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor in Brooklyn, N. Y., was one of the saddest calamities we have been called upon to chronicle for a long time. In the building were a large number of aged and infirm men, ranging from seventy one to one hundred and five years of age. A local paper gives the following touchingly sad picture of the terrible affair:

The inmates were much as children in a nursery, unaccustomed to excitement or disturbance. The first known of the fire was a sudden burst of dense smoke into the dormitories of the left wing, where seventy-three old men were asleep, and a moment later flames followed. They were thrown into panic at once, and though many escaped, like terrified children few of them could tell how, or throw any light on the cause of the fire. The Mother Superior, from her room in the south wing of the building, saw the flames and realized the truth at once. Joining the group of terrified Sisters in the hallway she cried: "The building is on fire," but, never losing her presence of mind, cautioned them against giving way to fear.

Upon the roof the frightened creatures who had had sufficient strength to escape through the skylight were huddled, shivering, and powerless to do any more.

At one window in the third story a man over seventy years of age leaned out, calling, in a voice made powerful once more by danger, for help. "Help, for the love of God," he shrieked, and then threw himself from the window, and was crushed and killed on the stones beneath. A dozen old and childish men trotted out of the burning building, dragging after them their pillows and sheets, laughing and crying, and not understanding it all and what it all meant. Others who had been saved by various means of egress huddled together in the yard, and watched the flames, moaning and mumbling and asking piteously: "Is old Billy out?" then laughing again as the flames leaped higher. Many temporarily crazed ran down the streets near by, coatless, hatless, and, in many instances, nearly naked, their white hair blowing about their faces and their arms thrown in the air. These were the fortunate ones, for eighteen did not get out. Citizens poured in vast numbers into the building and lent their aid to the firemen. Among them struggled the inmates of the female dormitories, shrieking in shrill voices that could be heard above the noise of the firemen and of the crowd.

The work of rescuing the inmates within reach of human help progressed steadily, but with all their strength many of the old men fought against the grasp of their deliverers, and had to be dragged by sheer force from the burning dormitories. Soon, too, the flames began to cut off one by one the avenues of rescue. Bursting with a roar through a thick partition on the second floor, they drove back the men who advanced to save life. In one room on this floor were a dozen old men, whom it was supposed had been removed at an early stage, but just as the flames rushed in one of the sisters discovered a poor bundled Scotchman, half suffocated with the dense smoke that filled the room, groping his way in search of the door by which he usually entered and left his dormitory, a door that led only to a cellar and burning staircase. Regardless of the smoke, the brave Sister rushed in, and almost lifting the decrepit old bind man, bore him in safety away. After that the flames rushed in, and the further saving of life on this floor at once rendered impossible. Locked in the interior rooms it was feared that several human beings were yet imprisoned, but for those in the top story the hope was entertained that the roof had afforded them an escape. Nothing more, however, could be done, save by the firemen and their engines, and with breathless interest the immense crowd now watched the battle with the flames. The captain of police had arrived with a large force of men, and the crowd was driven back and every aid given the Sisters in providing for the comfort of the poor frightened inmates. Upon the flames poured a dozen streams of water, and quickly they began to be extinguished, until at last only a cloud of smoke and steam arose, gradually thinning until the last trace of fire had disappeared. Then began the real horror of the night.

It was known that all the feeble inmates of the burned building could not have escaped, and a search for the victims began. The first discovery was of two bodies in a bedroom on the first floor. Two old men stretched side by side on their iron bedsteads, burned, with the mattresses upon which they lay, to a brown crisp, totally beyond all hope of recognition. A blanket was put under them and they were carried to the basement of the west wing and there laid on the floor of the washroom. A line of pale and trembling old creatures, male and female, looked shudderingly at the horrible charred remains of their companions as they passed, and clung fearfully to each other. Into the cellar under the burnt wing the entire *debris* of the fire had fallen, and here it was expected other horrible discoveries would be made. With bruised and blackened hands the firemen tore away the smoking embers and dug into the hot, moist mass. Soon the burnt body of an old man was found, and shortly afterward two more were dug from the ruins. Daylight had by this time dawned, and through the broken brick walls of the building the light found its way into the cellar, rendering useless the lanterns of the firemen, and bringing the charred faces of the burnt victims into plain view. In the meantime, overhead, two more bodies had been found on the second floor, less burned and partially clothed, as if the unfortunate cripples had made an attempt to dress and escape, and been suffocated by the dense smoke from below. These made five victims found, and the news spread abroad adding greater excitement in the streets where had congregated thousands of people on their way to work.

The most dreadful discovery had yet to come. Ascending to the top story in the female portion of the building the firemen forced the door leading into the top dormitory of the old men, the room from which some and it was hoped all had made their escape, and stepping carefully upon the burnt and unsteady rafters of the floor, entered. Within were nine dead bodies, charred and swollen with the heat. Some lay face upwards upon the floor, others rested on their iron beds, and all were distorted and horrible to behold. At the news of this latest discovery the excitement without became intense, and thousands pressed upon the line of policemen and struggled to gain admittance to the room. The bodies were conveyed to the cellar and laid out beside the others, and there throughout the day they lay, inspected by crowds of curiosity seekers, with now and then among the crowd some one looking for an uncle or father. When at last it became well assured that no other bodies remained to be discovered, the list of the male inmates was examined over and over again in attempts to account for all. Twenty-six were found to be missing. In addition to the eighteen bodies found in the building, the body of Michael Cummings, who jumped from the window, made nineteen in all known to be dead.

Saved from the State Prison.

Speaking of bank officers who allow forgers to escape after they have been detected, a leading Boston merchant and bank president says that many years ago he discovered that a note he held was forged. The forger was well known and respectable. He went to him, and the man begged for mercy, averring that there was only one other piece of forged paper of his in existence—a note for $300. The holder not only "hushed up" his own case, but actually loaned him the $300 to take up the other note. The result was that the man was saved. Some years later he attempted to run for an important electoral position, but the discoverer of the forgeries sent him word that he mustn't—and he didn't.

A CASHIERED OFFICER.

An Officer of the Army who Knew of the Sutler Payments to the Secretary of War Summarily Dealt With.

Connected with the charges made against United States Secretary of War Belknap there is told a singular story. The last army register shows that Capt. George T. Robinson, of the Tenth United States cavalry, was cashiered. It is now shown that Capt. R. was a member of the post council at Fort Sill. At this time—1868-'9—the post tradership at Fort Sill was controlled by the firm of J. S. Evans & Co. Complaint having been made to the firm that exorbitant prices were charged, they replied that the difficulty could not be remedied, as for the privilege of trading at the post fifteen thousand dollars per year had to be paid to W. W. Belknap, secretary of war. This, as was shown, was the contract price. The post council, through Captain Robinson, then demanded that the statement of Evans & Co. should be put in the form of an affidavit. This was promptly done and the affidavit was sworn to in the presence of several officers of the Tenth cavalry. It is now on file in the records of the council, together with other documentary evidence of a similar character. It afterward appeared from the statements of Evans & Co. that the annual payment at the end of three years was reduced to $12,000. This amount was by agreement payable monthly in advance.

The accuracy of these statements was unquestioned among the officers of the Tenth cavalry and Sixth United States infantry. That a like amount was paid annually to Secretary Belknap by the post trader at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, is stated on no less an authority than that of General B. W. Hazen. When General Hazen evinced a disposition to criticise corrupt practices of his chief, he was ordered to a more remote point on the frontier.

Soon after the discovery of the frauds at Fort Sill, Captain Robinson, as president of the post council, and in the line of his duty, reported the corruption through the customary channels. The only result was his transfer to the position of supervisor of the issuing of Indian supplies in 1873. A more formal report of the irregularities was made, when Captain Robinson was at once ordered on recruiting service at Philadelphia. He was soon after ordered to Baltimore and placed in command of the recruiting post there. From Baltimore, during the latter part of 1874, he preferred formal charges of corruption against Secretary Belknap, and forwarded proofs and specifications. As a result of this act he was at once placed under military arrest on September 11, 1874.

It is provided by the act of Congress that formal charges must be preferred against an officer of the army within ten days after his arrest. Failing to do this it is provided he shall be immediately set at liberty. Captain Robinson, however, by special order of Secretary Belknap, was placed under close arrest and no liberty was allowed him, nor were any charges preferred against him until the following spring, when he was sent to St. Louis for trial by a commission organized for the avowed purpose of a conviction. Belknap was authoritatively reported as saying at the time: "If this commission don't convict Captain Robinson, then I will fix one that will!" The charged finally preferred consisted of alleged frauds, the preferring of unfounded charges against a superior officer, etc. General Belknap's commission, however, failed to appointed work; and Captain Robinson was dismissed the service. To show the irregular character of the St. Louis commission it is only necessary to state that five of its members were promoted by the dismissal of Captain Robinson. The articles of war provide that an officer shall only be tried by his equals or superiors in rank.

A Hundred Years Ago.

A gentleman of the olden time, writing of the Maryland planter one hundred years ago, says: They shipped their own tobacco—brought to a landing in stout hogsheads, with a revolving axle driven through the middle, and dragged by a strong mule guided by a plantation hand, over what are still known as the rolling roads. In return they received not only all kinds of necessaries for their own consumption, but for supplying the lesser planters and their servants. Of provisions they never had any lack. They raised their own mutton and beef and pork; then there was venison to be had in the forest, wild ducks in abundance in their season, fish and oysters in the estuaries of the bay and in the rivers that flowed into it. They led a life of independence in a land of plenty; dwelt on their own estates, surrounded by their servants, and dispensed to all comers a lavish hospitality. Their chief pleasures were of the ruder sort. They had their horses and hounds, and hunted and fished; were fond of races and cock fighting; often drank freely, and sometimes gambled heavily. At Doughoregan manor saddle horses were regularly brought every summer morning and hitched under the trees in a picturesque, nervous group, and any one of the guests was free to take his choice, and gallop off over the hills either alone or with chosen companions. The custom is still kept up there. Ladies were among the boldest of riders. It was the only mode of quick journeying.

A Toothache Remedy.

Dr. Duckworth, of St. Bartholomew's hospital, London, has recently successfully used bicarbonate of soda as a remedy for severe toothache, when applications of chloroform, either externally to the cheek or to the ear, or placed on cotton in the decayed tooth, failed; and when carbolic acid, applied as last mentioned, also proved inoperative. Pledgets of cotton, soaked in a solution of thirty grains of bicarbonate of soda in one fluid ounce of water, gave almost instant relief. Dr. Duckworth considers that very frequently the pain is due to the contract of acid saliva with the decayed tooth; and therefore it is important, in cases of odontalgia, first to determine whether the saliva had an acid reaction. If this be the case, then a simple alkaline application, as above stated, is the most efficacious means of cure.

Cases of toothache are such common accompaniments to disordered stomach that there seems every reason for the truth of the above author's conjecture. Doubtless on the same ground is due the efficacy of ammonia, so frequently recommended, but which, if applied carelessly, is liable to produce more pain by burning the gum than already exists in the tooth.

Bicarbonate of soda is found in every kitchen, and hence no more handy remedy could be devised, while it is destitute of any painful effects; and the *rationale* of its operations and its simplicity make us wonder why it has not been thought of before.

Asked too Much of Him.

"Dick, my boy," said a Chicago broker to his office boy the other evening, "I believe I shall have to reduce your salary a little."

"Reduce?" echoed the young assistant; "why, I only get two dollars a week now."

"Well, then," continued the broker, blandly, "what do you say to dropping the salary entirely and taking a half interest in the business?"

The boy could not be caught in that way; he was too shrewd a lad. He had kept a good track of business and had seen how things were running, and so, instead of thoughtlessly accepting the man's offer, he quietly but firmly replied:

"If it comes to that, sir, I believe I shall have to leave."

That Rule.

A young woman who seems to be opposed to girls being taught to sew, writes as follows to the *Woman's Journal*: Some time since a gentleman of Ithaca said, in quite a company: "I mean to offer a prize for the best shirt made by the lady students of the university." "If you do," I rejoined, impulsively, "I will offer an equal one for the best chemise made by a male student. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways."

HE TELLS A STORY.

Arsene Houssaye Gives us a Characteristic Sketch of Parisian Life.

And now, my dear readers, says Arsene Houssaye in a letter to the New York *Tribune*, let me tell you a story of another friend of mine, who was an ass, but not a savant. His name was Pierrot.

The frost was silvering the trees of the park Monceau with dull white powder, like the head of a marquis of the old regime. It was in front of the rotunda, and nine o'clock in the morning. The sun hung in the fog like a globe of fire, but cast forth no beams. The wind was cruel to the poor world. People walked rapidly along the Boulevard de Courcelles; women veiled their faces and men drew their heads inside their collars. It was a day when a lover's sigh would have frozen in the air.

I was hurrying by like everybody else, A female ragpicker, pale and famished, led by the bridle a poor little donkey, which seemed a hundred years old, and which dragged a poor little cart, full of the rubbish of the street: rags, broken bottles, torn papers, worn out skillets, crusts of bread, the thousand nothings which are the fortune of ragpickers. The woman had done good work since midnight, but the ass was ready to drop. He stopped short, as if he had made up his mind to go no further. His legs trembled and threatened a fall. He hung his head with resignation, as if awaiting the stroke of death.

The sight touched and arrested me. A man would have cursed and beaten the poor beast to rouse him; the woman looked at him with an eye of motherly pity. The donkey returned her look, as if saying: "You see it is all over. I have done my best for you night after night, because I saw your misery was greater than mine. You have treated me well, sharing your bread with me, and your neighbor's oats, when you could steal any; but I am dying at last."

The woman looked at him and said gently: "Come, come, dear Pierrot, do not leave me here." She lightened the load by taking out a basket of broken bottles. "Come, now," she said, as if talking to a child. "You can get along nicely now." She put her shoulder to the wheel, but the donkey did not move. He knew he had not the strength to walk to St. Ouen, his wretched home. She still coaxed him. "How do you think we can get on this way, Pierrot? To be sure, I could drag the cart. But I can't put you in it, and you would be ashamed to be dragged after it." The donkey raised his ears, but no more.

I was going to speak to her, when she ran to the nearest wine shop. The ass followed her with anxious eyes; he seemed fearful that he would die without his mistress. He was so little you would have taken him at a distance for a Pyrenean dog. He had grown gray in the harness. A few tufts of gray hair remained here and there on his emaciated body. He looked like a mountain burned bare in many places. His resigned air showed a mind free from worldly vanities. He was far past the age where one strikes attitudes. He was almost transparent in his leanness. But his face was all the more expressive. It had something almost human in its intelligence and goodness. Why had he been condemned to such suffering; was it the expiation of a former life passed in luxurious orgies?

The ragpicker soon returned, bringing a piece of bread and a piece of sugar. The ass turned and showed his teeth, like old piano keys. But although it was his breakfast time, he had no more strength in his mouth than in his legs. She gave him the sugar. He took it as if to oblige her, but dropped it again, and the same with the bread.

"What shall I do?" said the ragpicker. She thought no more of her cart. She was full of anxiety for her friend Pierrot. "Pierrot!" she cried again. Two great tears came to her eyes. She took his head in her arms and kissed him like a child. The caress did what nothing else could do. The ass roused himself and brayed as in his best days. I feared it was only his swan song. I approached and said to the woman: "You seem to be in trouble."

"Oh," she said, crying, "if you knew how I love this beast. I saved him from the butchers four years ago. In those days I had only a hod. I have raised seven children with my hook. The father is gone and one other, and my eldest daughter was taken away a fortnight ago. My worst grief was that I had to take one to the foundlings—I had eleven in all—four of them died at the breast. It's no use; you can't have good milk when you work in the streets all night. This little donkey has been my consolation. He was better company than my husband. He never got drunk, and never beat me, and I never beat him. Did I, Pierrot?"

The poor little beast appeared to share in the conversation. He half raised his ears and assented. One of my friends passed by and asked me what I was doing. "I am making a new friend." "He may be witty, but he is not handsome." "I find him admirable, and I would like to see you in his place. He has been out since midnight. Here, you want to help me in a work of charity?" "With all my heart."

"Very well. Let us buy this ass and put him on the retired list. This good woman will take care of him." The ragpicker looked at us severely, fearing we were laughing at her. But when she saw the shine of the Louis d'or, she smiled. "How much did Pierrot cost?" "Ten francs." "Well, you go back to the abattoir and buy another ass, and take good care of this one." I gave my card to the woman and said good-bye to her and the donkey. The miracle was complete. The ass started off in high spirits, the woman pushing the cart from behind.

That evening the poor woman came to me in tears. I understood at once. "Ah, sir, he is gone!" "Poor Pierrot." "Yes, sir, we got to St. Ouen one way or another. But when he came in sight of our hut he fell on his knees. I tried to raise him, but this time it was all over. My children came running and crying. They talked to him and kissed him. He looked at them so sadly as to break our hearts. I tell you, there are lots of people in the world not worth half so much as poor Pierrot. Think of it, he wanted to die at home after finishing his day's work." Like a soldier who dies after firing his last cartridge. The ragpicker opened her hand, and I saw the money I had given her in the morning. "Here are your hundred francs, sir."

I do not know whether I most admired her or the donkey—the ass who did his duty to death, or the woman more delicate than our charity.

Very Hard Work.

Mrs. Lockwood, the irrepressible woman lawyer at Washington, D. C., is having a rough time in the court of claims, where she has several important cases. The judge refused to recognize her. Then she had a claim assigned to her that she might present in her own name. The court ruled her out because she had not stated the fact; then because she had not stated her precise interest in it, and finally because she is a *femme coert*, the wife of a man who legally owns her, and thus destroys her individuality. It will, therefore, be necessary for her to get a divorce from Dr. Lockwood in order to maintain her personal rights in the court of claims. As she does not intend to be beaten it is said by the Washington *Tribune* that she intends to apply heroic treatment to the case.

Preparing for Torpedoes.

Iron says that it is proposed to "crinoline" the British ironclads with a network of iron wire, supported by booms at a distance of twenty-two feet, and reaching to below the keel. The reason is not, as the reader will be only too prompt to remark, because of the sex attributed to all ships, but because the authorities hope thus to guard against the attacks of the "fish-torpedo," that can be propelled under water against the side of a ship with air accuracy from a distance of a mile, exploding when it strikes.

LEAP YEAR OPPORTUNITY.

The Young Women of St. John Use their Privilege—A Social Gathering in which Usage was Reversed.

A leap year party was held in a house in St. John, N. B., one night lately. About a dozen ladies, including four or five from Portland and Carleton, had charge of the affair. They invited fifteen or twenty other ladies and about thirty young men. The invitations to the latter were printed, a true love knot gracing each corner of the card. The invitations set forth that "the pleasure of Mr. ——'s company is earnestly requested at a leap year party to be held in Mrs. ——'s, —— street, by a number of marriageable young ladies," etc. The young men were more than a little surprised on finding at the house young ladies with whom they were well acquainted, so well, indeed, that gossiping tongues have had it that there were many "matches" among them. The folding doors between the reception room and another elegantly furnished apartment were soon opened; one of the "marriageable young ladies" commenced to play Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" on the piano, and each of the remainder of the ladies was soon inquiring: "Are you engaged for this dance?"—it having been previously announced that dancing would form part of the evening's entertainment. At its conclusion the ladies marched their partners to seats, leaving them with polite bows. Then one of the ladies walked slowly up and down the room, and the others began singing: "Here comes the queen of Dover; she has lately come over; and let her be offended or no; if she be not offended she will be well attended by all the respect that we owe, we owe, we owe!" Then "the queen" selected a young man from the company, and both walked up and down the room while the others sang: "Here are the king and queen of Dover," etc. Then another lady walked the floor, the first song was repeated, and she selected a gentleman to accompany her through the room. And so the play went on until all hands were promenading the floor. When the young men were being bowed to their seats this time it was proposed that the ladies should kiss them. All were agreeable to this except one pretty damsel, who declared: "I won't; I never kissed any person except mamma in my life." Sooner than that the play should not be carried out she consented to allow the gentleman who had marched with her to kiss her.

Immediately after this one of the young men was the victim of a cruel joke. It was thought that another dance was to be called on. He was approached by a lady—a sister of his "girl"—who asked: "Are you engaged?" "No," he replied. "Will you take me for a partner?" further queried the lady. "Certainly," was the answer. Then she turned to the rest of the company, and, with an air of triumph, exclaimed: "Did you hear that? He has agreed to marry me." The ladies all said they had heard him make the engagement. The young man was bewildered for a few moments. Then he tried to explain that he had only promised to be her partner in the dance. She declared that she had not mentioned anything about a dance, but had "popped the question" fairly and squarely. He was given till that night week to make up his mind as to whether he would carry out his engagement, and all the others voted that, if he did not marry her, she should kill him, as did an American girl a young man who refused her offer of marriage lately.

It was next proposed to play "post-office." The folding doors were partly closed, and the ladies got into the back room, leaving the young men in the front. The former then in turn announced: "I have a letter for you." One by one the young men entered the back room and were required to pay postage in kisses for a piece of paper on which was written—"I love you." This was followed by "spin the plate," "kissing pigeon fashion," "measuring love ribbon," "cherry picking," during which about a dozen of promises of marriages were made.

The party was brought to a close with an amusing incident. One of the ladies had shown a desire during the whole of the evening to have a few moments' conversation with a certain young man. This was put on his guard by a lady friend, and it managed to give the anxious one the "cold shoulder" for three or four hours. While he was resting in a chair in a corner, away from the rest of the company, she drew a chair alongside and seated herself upon it. He was satisfied that she intended to pop the question (so he said afterward), and he was determined not to give himself away cheaply.

"Have you not been in the market yet?" she said.

He pretended not to understand that she meant the matrimonial market, and said: "No; but I believe the common council intend having the new building ready for the butchers early in the summer."

"I don't mean that," she said. "To be plain, do you always intend living in that boarding house?"

"Do you mean to say that it is not a good house? Why, Miss B., besides getting three good meals daily, we are supplied with a luncheon every night. And the board is cheap."

To her question: "Don't you intend getting a partner?" he replied: "The lady of this house has declared that dancing has finished for the night."

She began anew: "Will you have me for"—

"A partner in the first dance at the next party?" he broke in; "why, certainly."

"You stupid thing, will you marry me?"

"If I had the power," he said, "and you came to me, it would afford me great pleasure to marry you—to even my own brother."

She left him in disgust, and in a few moments the ladies were "seeing home" the gentlemen.

An Interesting Religious Ceremony.

Bishop Haven describes the ceremony of feet washing as he recently saw it performed in a colored Baptist church in New Orleans: After the administration the minister took off his coat. Off went a dozen other coats—those of his deacons, I presume. The whole church was in commotion. The basins began to fly. "Bring back the basins," shouted the pastor. A brother stood behind the water pails and dealt out a small gourdful to each basin. Brother and sister went on their knees before brother and sister. The shoe and stocking of the right foot were taken off, and a slight wash and wipe completed the ceremony. Then the one with the cleansed foot knelt and washed the cleanser's foot. They went among the pews, and it was as modest as such an act could be. Little children washed little children. This ceremony is not confined to colored people. They learn it from the whites, of whom there are or were many churches in the South. They are called "Primitive Baptists." The largest society, it is said, in Atlanta before the war was of this sect. It was broken up by the war, but is reorganizing. They are devout in this duty, as they understand it, and seem to get shouting happy in discharging it.

The Baby.

A United States senator's wife has a baby girl two months old, and there sits, day after day, the dignified senator dancing her up and down, saying: "Political economy be hanged."

Hychee, pychee, puddin' and pie.
Kissed the boys and made 'em cry.
Tutfolari, tutfloree,
Oh, tutfori, twang.

Davies county, Ky., claims a citizen who bears the name of Sourbeer.

WATERPROOF LEATHER.—A dressing for rendering leather waterproof, made as follows, as proposed by Hager, has been found to answer the purpose: Dissolve one part of India rubber in five parts of illuminating petroleum, by digestion for a day, and add twenty parts of paraffine to the pasty mass, and digest again for half a day, with repeated stirring, and then mix it with five parts of oil and five of tallow, and finally add ten of petroleum, or enough to give the mass the consistency of butter.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The London papers all speak in high terms of the appointment of Richard H. Dana, to be minister to England.....Gen. Belknap is under bail in the amount of $25,000..... The jury in the Tweed suit, after hearing the judge's charge, retired for two hours, when they brought in a verdict for the people of $6 537,117.38—$4,719,940.35 principal and $1,817,177.03 interest. Tweed's lawyers at once moved exceptions.....The Detroit *Evening News* has been mulcted of $4,500 in a libel suit brought by one of the city judges.....Mabel Hall, an English ballet girl at the Theater Comique, St. Louis, was shot in one of the refreshment rooms at the theater, by Edgar M. Moore, who then shot himself in the head. Both will probably die..... R. J. Schenck, cashier of the Iron Mountain bank, at St. Louis, committed suicide with a pistol. His wife committed suicide in the same manner a few days ago, which probably led to this act.....Protection was defeated in the Canadian Parliament by a vote of 119 to 64..... Mr. Pinchback was refused a seat by the Senate—the vote standing thirty-two to twenty-nine.....At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific railroad company, it was stated that the gross earnings for 1875 were $11,993,852.09, and the net earnings $7,011,786.14. Most of the old officers were re-elected.

The Cubans were repulsed in an attack on Puerto Padre.....The treasurer of the Centennial board has received $500,000 as a first installment of the government appropriation. .....The cut of lumber on the Kennebec (Me.) this season is 50,000,000 feet, against 100,000,000 feet cut last season.....The Emperor William has refused to pardon the Count Von Arnim.....The Connecticut greenback men nominated a full State ticket on an interconvertible bond platform..... Orvil Grant admitted the charges of soliciting for sutlerships and naval contracts, and receiving half the profits. He obtained information about sutlerships in advance from the President.... It is probable that Cambridge will send a fouroared crew to the Centennial.....Fresh difficulties in the way of peace in Turkey have developed in the fact that the Christians refuse to pay the military tax which has heretofore been assessed to them. They offer to serve in the army, but the Sultan is afraid to employ them....Floods in Gisborne, Australia, damaged property to the extent of $150,000.

Ex-Treasurer Sooy, of New Jersey, who has been on trial for appropriating State funds, was found guilty by the jury.....The House committee reported adversely on the extension of the patent of A. B. Wilson for sewing machines. As the sewing machine companies will cease paying a royalty as soon as the patent expires, the price of machines will be considerably lessened....The bill to admit New Mexico was passed by the Senate. .... A bank clerk in Brussels, Belgium, embezzled $1,200,000.....Japan has declared war against China, and blockaded the ports of Corea..... The internal revenue authorities have sued the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad company for $300,000, unpaid taxes and penalties.....The War department has ordered the military commander in Texas to prevent revolutionary expeditions into Mexico, and to disarm and arrest all troops who cross to our side.....A tornado swept through the town of Hazle Green, Wis., destroying twenty-six houses and damaging many other buildings. The falling buildings killed nine persons outright, and broke the limbs and otherwise injured a number of others.

The Spanish squadron defeated the Sovlo pirates off the Phillipine islands..... The Georgia State fair has been postponed until 1877, in consequence of hard times, the Presidential election, and the Centennial.....The Egyptian steamer Samanoud, with troops on board for Massowah, exploded her boiler at Suez and twenty-four men were killed..... Heavy rains in northern Germany caused a landslide in the little town of Caut, on the Rhine, by which eight houses were buried and twenty-six persons killed.....The Prince of Wales has left Bombay and is now on his way to England.....By a collision of freight trains at Miller's Falls, Mass., three locomotives and seven cars were wrecked, and a fireman named Spooner killed.....Servia is fast organizing her army, for the purpose of preserving her frontier, she claims, but it is probable she will join the insurrection .....At a meeting of ticket agents, it was resolved to reduce railway fares to and from the Centennial from all principal points.....The tornado which did so much damage in Hazel Green, Wis., also struck the town of Elizabeth, Mo., demolishing seventeen houses, and killing five persons. The town of Hasson suffered to the extent of four buildings blown down and three of the inhabitants killed. The little town of Shrinkey was almost entirely demolished; and two of the inhabitants were killed and about twenty wounded. The loss of timber and fences will be heavy throughout that section..... The Norwich (Conn.) poorhouse was destroyed by fire and fourteen inmates burned to death. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $5,000.....Daniel Drew, the veteran financier, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy. His educational endowments are all protected by mortgages. The liabilities are put at $1,573,769.

An Abyssinian army attacked a camp of Egyptian soldiers at Goodrah, and was defeated. The next day they made another attack, and were again defeated, losing King Kassa, the grand vizier, six chiefs, and five thousand men....The Austrian authorities arrested the insurgent leaders Ljubibratics, Petrowich, Fuella and Cesari at Vigvani, a village on the Dalmatian frontier, near Imoschi....It is now considered certain that fourteen lives were lost by the burning of the Norwich (Conn.) poorhouse. Five of the inmates were wounded, two fatally, by jumping from windows..... The Mississippi Senate, by a vote of thirty-two to four, has found Lieut.-Gov. Davis guilty of the charges as brought in the articles of impeachment....George F. Morris, aged seventeen, shot and killed Thomas Leno at Pacific Place, Ark., to prevent him killing an invalid. Morris surrendered himself, was tried, and the killing justified....Ex-Treasurer Sooy, of New Jersey, was sentenced to prison for three years....The telegrams of one day bring intelligence of the following suicides: Patrick Calahan, at Salmon Falls, N. H., by drowning; Mrs. Ella F. Clark, of Mechanic's Falls, Me., by shooting, because her husband, from whom she had been divorced, refused to live with her; Ezra P. Stevens, of Rockland, N. Y., by hanging, for fear of arrest for illegal voting; Leopold King, of New York, by taking prussic acid; Mrs. Robert Pearsalls, of Brooklyn, N. Y., by hanging; Hiram Underwood, of Swanzy, N. H., by hanging; Mrs. Geo. Clark, of Woodville, Ont., by hanging.....Dr. Aquileo Parra has been declared president of Bogota by the Congress of that republic.

Michael McConnell, the murderer of Nelson Mills, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Hamilton, Ontario. The culprit made a speech from the gallows, saying he did not intend to kill Mr. Mills, but was provoked to attack him over a dispute about rent..... Two laborers, named respectively George Brown and Robert Stevens, were excavating a drain in Toronto, Canada, when it caved in, completely burying both men..... The Republicans of New Hampshire re-elected Gov. Cheney by one thousand majority, and also claim a majority in the Senate and Assembly. Both parties polled large votes, but there was no disorder..... The residence of Samuel Downing, at Salmon Falls, N. H., was destroyed by fire, and his aged blind mother was burned to death..... The books of County Treasurer John H. Magee, of Ottawa county, Ohio, show a deficiency of $2,000, and that official has been arrested..... Under the New Jersey law making it a felony for any board to vote to disburse money in excess of the appropriation, the Elizabeth board of education notified the public school teachers that they were discharged, as there were no funds in the treasury. The schools will be closed unless the teachers keep them open without salary.. The national bank of the State of New York, of New York city, has suspended, owing to mismanagement on the part of its officers. The depositors will lose nothing, as the loss of $1,000,000 will fall on the stockholders..... The king of Abyssinia sued for peace with Egypt.....Violent storms prevailed throughout England, France and Germany, and great damage was done. Telegraphic communication was almost entirely cut off..... A snow slide at Ophir, Utah, carried away a boarding house containing three men.

Don't buy a coach to please your wife. Better make her a little sulky.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Cameron (Rep.), of Wisconsin, presented petitions signed by over 16,000 persons in regard to secret societies. The petitioners declare their opposition to all secret organizations, and ask Congress to withdraw the charter granted to the Masonic Hall Association of the District of Columbia, and that a law be passed making it unlawful to appoint any person to office under the government who is a member of a secret organization, and also that members of such organizations may be challenged as jurors. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The Chair laid before the Senate the resolution for the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback as a Senator from the State of Louisiana, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds to insert the word "not" before the word "admitted." The vote was taken on Mr. Edmunds' amendment, and it was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 49. Messrs. Christiancy (Mich.), Edmunds (Fla.), Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), and Paddock (Neb.), Republicans, voting with the Democrats.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, introduced a bill to limit the jurisdiction of heads of departments in regard to allowance of claims. Referred to the judiciary committee.

It provides that no claim against the United States in any executive department, after being finally considered and rejected by the head of that department, shall be subsequently considered or allowed in whole or in part by the head of that department; but if presented again may be referred to the court of claims. It also prohibits the consideration and allowance by the departments of any claim that accrued more than two years before the presentation, providing that such claims must be referred to the court of claims, if within the limits prescribed by section 1,061 of the revised statutes. It is made the express duty of the accounting officers of the treasury to examine and pass upon the legality and amount of each claim recommended for payment, as fully and completely as if no such recommendation had been made.

On motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen (Rep.), of New Jersey, the bill fixing the salary of the President of the United States at $25,000 was taken up. Without debate the question was put, and the bill was passed by a vote of twenty-six to twenty, Messrs. Conkling, Logan and Morton, Republicans, voting in the affirmative.

HOUSE.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill, and made a statement as to the reduction proposed in it. The estimates from the departments for the subjects embraced in the bill amounted to $20,173,306. The appropriations in the same bill last session were $18,734,000, and the appropriations reported in this bill were $12,799,883, so that it was a reduction of about $8,000,000 on the estimates. It also contained about $6,000,000 on the bill of last year. Besides this, the committee had laid in this bill the foundation of further reductions to the amount of $5,000,000 more.

Mr. Purman (Rep.), of Florida, called attention to charges made against him in the New York *Sun* that he had sold a naval constableship, etc., and denied the charges. He asked for a select committee, and after discussion it was granted, and the committee instructed to investigate the matter.

Mr. Cox (Dem.), of New York, offered a resolution instructing the committee on foreign affairs to inquire into the case of Edward O'Meagher Condon, a United States citizen undergoing penal servitude in an English prison, and whether or not the case comes under sections 2,000 and 2,001 of the revised statutes for the protection of naturalized citizens. Adopted.

Mr. Clark (Dem.), of Missouri, reported a bill to regulate the compensation of postmasters. It provides that the maximum salary and compensation of any postmaster shall not exceed $4,000, except in New York, where it shall be $6,000.

Mr. Stowell (Dem.), of Virginia, reported a bill authorizing the sender of any third-class mail matter to write on the outside wrapper his name and address, with the name and number of the articles inclosed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. The amendments proposed by the committee on Territories, providing that the laws of the United States shall be applicable to the new State when admitted; that it shall constitute one judicial district, having the salary of the district judge, marshal, attorney, etc., were agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Under the call of States, the following bills were introduced and referred:

Mr. Hewitt (Dem.), of Alabama, prohibiting contributions from officers and employees of the government for political purposes.

Mr. Riddle (Dem.), of Tennessee, allowing three months' pay to officers and soldiers of the Mexican war.

Mr. Landers (Dem.), of Indiana, to allow twenty days' vacation, with pay, to all government employees to attend the Centennial celebration.

Mr. Fort (Rep.), of Illinois, to reorganize and consolidate the Territories, and to provide for their speedy admission as States.

Mr. Brown (Rep.), of Kansas, granting the right of way to railroad companies through the Indian Territory.

Mr. Cannon (Rep.), of Illinois, to exempt persons engaged in the postal service from military duty and from jury service.

Mr. Atkins (Dem.), of Tennessee, reported back the Senate amendments to the pension appropriation bill, which were concurred in.

Mr. Hunton (Dem.), of Virginia, from the judiciary committee, reported a resolution calling on the attorney-general for copies of all letters, telegrams, and papers asking for the removal of Judge Belford, of Colorado. Adopted.

HARD TO SAY.—A widower married near Montgomery, Alabama. One of his servants was asked: "Will he take a bridal tour?" and received as answer: "I dunno; he take a paddle to his first one—dunno if he take a bridle to the new one or not."

A woman dictates before marriage, in order that she may have an appetite for submission afterward.

The general talk is Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.) There never was a soap so highly and generally praised. It tells a story of its own merits that cannot be contradicted. Try it.

"Know Thy Opportunity."

The grim monster, death, was stealthily approaching. I could almost feel his hot, fiery breath upon my forehead. My faithless goddess, Hygeia, had utterly deserted me. Only now and then would Morpheus befriend me, but on this auspicious day he had deigned to moisten my eyelids with heavenly ambrosia, and I slept. As I slept, behold, I had a dream! I thought that I was roaming on foreign soil whither my physician had sent me to recover my health. I was in a great metropolis—one of the grand marts of the world. In one of my strolls I chanced to meet a man who had in his hand a handsomely bound volume, entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," and who said that he was an agent for the sale of the book. The title was such a novel one that I was impelled to give the work a casual notice. As I hastily glanced over its pages, I observed that it contained treatises not commonly found in medical works. But I had too many times been hoaxed by appearances, and I determined that I would have nothing to do with it. A voice within me, like a faithful mentor, whispered, "Know thy opportunity; in that book is thy salvation!" I began reasoning with myself. Although doubtful and distrustful, yet I put forth my hand to take the book, and, lo! the agent was gone! I was miserable. In my agony I woke. Great drops of perspiration were upon my brow. By my bedside was a friend who had called during my slumber to see me. Said my friend: "I have brought with me a book, just published, which I thought might interest you." One glance at the work, and I was assured that it was "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Surely, this was the veritable book which I had seen in my dreams. My friend loaned me the work, and every day, as my strength permitted, I perused its pages